FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BAGHDAD MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ENDS, RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Final Round 30 Mar

JN301939 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1908 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 March--Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi foreign minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister; and Hasan Ibrahim, Jordanian minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Baghdad this evening.

In a statement, Shaykh as-Sabah said: We return to fraternal Iraq after 24 hours in an effort to make the conference a success. We hope that our deliberations will bear fruit.

On the YAR-PDRY summit meeting, Shaykh as-Sabah said: Agreement between the two leaders is complete. We look forward to the unification of the two countries.

Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, and Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, also arrived in Baghdad today. The ministers held a meeting in Kuwait today before proceeding to Baghdad to coordinate among themselves on the issues to be discussed by the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference.

UAE Minister's Stand

JN311507 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1450 GMT 31 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 31 March--UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi has announced that his country agrees to sever economic relations with the Egyptian regime on condition that this comes in the form of a recommendation by the conference, whereby each state will implement these measures in accordance with its constitutional system.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY following a meeting of the gulf and Arabian Peninsula foreign ministers held in Baghdad today and attended by the UAE, Saudi Arabian, Qatari, Bahraini and Kuwaiti foreign ministers, Mr Rashid 'Abdallah said: The UAE also agrees not to supply Egypt with oil, in case this oil leaks to Israel through the agreements concluded between them.

Mr Rashid 'Abdallah added: The UAE's approval of the immediate withdrawal of the Arab ambassadors from Egypt is in step with Arab unanimity and the supreme Arab interests' dictates at the current stage. At today's gulf foreign ministers meeting, viewpoints were exchanged on the resolutions and recommendations that will ensue from the Arab foreign and economy ministers meeting, to end in Baghdad this evening.

Conference Resolutions Issued

JN311714 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 31 Mar 79 JN

["Text" of the Arab League Council Resolutions of the Arab Foreign and Economy Ministers Meetings From Tuesday, 27 March to Saturday, 31 March, 1979--INA headline]

[Text] As the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt has ignored the Arab summit conferences' resolutions, especially those of the sixth and seventh conferences held in Algiers and Rabat; as it has at the same time ignored the ninth Arab summit conference resolutions--especially the call made by the Arab kings, presidents and princes to avoid signing the peace treaty with the Zionist enemy--and signed the peace treaty on 26 March 1979;

It has thus deviated from the Arab ranks and has chosen, in collusion with the United States, to stand by the side of the Zionist enemy in one trench; has behaved unilaterally in the Arab-Zionist struggle affairs; has violated the Arab nation's rights; has exposed the nation's destiny, its struggle and aims to dangers and challenges; has relinquished its pan-Arab duty of liberating the occupied Arab territories, particularly Jerusalem, and of restoring the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination and establishment of the independent Palestinian state on their national soil.

In order to safeguard Arab solidarity and the unity of ranks in defense of the Arabs' fateful issue; in appreciation of the Egyptian people's struggle and sacrifices for Arab issues and the Palestinian issue in particular; in implementation of the resolutions adopted by the ninth Arab summit conference that convened in Baghdad 2-5 November 1978, and at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, the Arab League Council convened in Baghdad from 27 March 1979 to 31 March 1979 on the level of Arab foreign and economy ministers.

In light of the ninth Arab summit conference resolutions, the council studied the latest developments pertaining to the Arab-Zionist conflict, especially after the signing by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt of the peace [as-sulh] agreement with the Zionist enemy on 26 March 1979.

The Arab League Council, on the level of Arab foreign ministers, has decided the following:

1. A. To withdraw the ambassadors of the Arab states from Egypt immediately.
B. To recommend the severance of political and diplomatic relations with the Egyptian Government. The Arab governments will adopt the necessary measures to apply this recommendation within a maximum period of 1 month from the date of issuance of this decision, in accordance with the constitutional measures in force in each country.

2. To consider the suspension of the Egyptian Governments' membership in the Arab League as operative from the date of the Egyptian Government's signing of the peace treaty with the Zionist enemy. This means depriving it of all rights resulting from this membership.

3. A. To make the city of Tunis, capital of the Tunisian Republic, the temporary headquarters of the Arab League, its General Secretariat, the competent ministerial councils and the permanent technical committees, as of the date of the signing of the treaty between the Egyptian Government and the Zionist enemy. This shall be communicated to all international and regional organizations and bodies. They will also be informed that dealings with the Arab League will be conducted with its secretariat in its new temporary headquarters.
B. To appeal to the Tunisian Government to offer all possible aid in facilitating the settlement of the temporary Arab League headquarters and its officials.
C. To form a committee comprising representatives of Iraq, Syria, Tunisia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Algeria, in addition to a representative for the General Secretariat. The aim of this committee will be to implement this resolution's provisions and to seek the aid it requires from the member-states. The committee will have all the authorization and responsibilities from the Arab League Council necessary to implement this resolution, including the protection of the Arab League's properties, deposits, documents and records. It is also entitled to take necessary measures against any action that may be taken by the Egyptian Government to hinder the transfer of the Arab League headquarters or to harm the Arab League's rights and possessions.

The committee will have to accomplish its task of transfer to the temporary headquarters within 2 months from the date of this resolution. This period of time may be extended another month if the committee so decides. The committee shall submit a report on its accomplishments to the first forthcoming meeting of the Arab League Council.
D. A sum of $5 million shall be placed at the committee's disposal to cover the transfer expenses. This sum shall be drawn from the credit accounts of various funds. The committee has the right to spend more than that amount if required. Expenditures for this purpose shall come under the supervision of the committee or of those it authorizes. The expenses shall be paid by the member-states, each according to the percentage of its annual contribution to the Arab League budget.
E. To transfer the Arab League General Secretariat officials who are employed at the time of the issuance of this resolution from the permanent headquarters to the temporary one during the period defined in paragraph 3C of this resolution. The committee referred to in the above-mentioned paragraph 3 will have the responsibility of paying them financial compensation compatible with the standard of living in the new headquarters and for settling their affairs until a permanent system is drafted for this purpose.

4. The competent and specialized Arab organizations, bodies, establishments and federations named in the attached list No 1 will take the necessary measures to suspend Egypt's membership. They will transfer their headquarters from Egypt to other Arab states on a temporary basis, similar to the action that shall be taken regarding the Council General Secretariat. The executive councils and boards of these bodies, organizations, establishments and federations shall meet immediately following the implementation of this decision within a period not to exceed the period specified in Paragraph 3C above.

5. To seek to suspend Egypt's membership in the nonalined movement, the Islamic conference organization and the OAU for violating the resolutions of these organizations pertaining to the Arab-Zionist conflict.

6. To continue to cooperate with the fraternal Egyptian people and with Egyptian individuals, with the exception of those who cooperate with the Zionist enemy directly or indirectly.

7. The member-states shall inform all foreign countries of their stand on the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and will ask these countries not to support this treaty as it constitutes an aggression against the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation as well as a threat to world peace and security.

8. To condemn the policy that the United States is practicing regarding its role in concluding the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

9. To consider the measures in this decision to be temporary and subject to cancellation by an Arab League Council decision as soon as the circumstances that justified their adoption are eliminated.

10. The Arab countries will pass legislation, decisions and measures necessary for the implementation of this resolution.

The Arab League Council, on the level of Arab foreign and economy ministers, has also decided the following:
1. To halt all bank loans, deposits, guarantees or facilities, as well as all financial or technical contributions and aid by Arab governments or their establishments to the Egyptian Government and its establishments as of the treaty signing date.

2. To ban the extension of economic aid by the Arab funds, banks and financial establishments within the framework of the Arab League and the Joint Arab cooperation to the Egyptian Government and its establishments.
3. The Arab governments and institutions shall refrain from purchasing the bonds, shares, postal orders and public credit loans that are issued by the Egyptian Government and its financial foundations.
4. Following the suspension of the Egyptian Government's membership in the Arab League, its membership will also be suspended from the institutions, funds and organizations deriving from the Arab League. The Egyptian Government and its institutions will cease to benefit from these organizations. The headquarters of those Arab League departments residing in Egypt will be transferred to other Arab states temporarily. (Appendix No 2)
5. In view of the fact that the ill-omened Egyptian-Israeli treaty and its appendices have demonstrated Egypt's commitment to sell oil to Israel, the Arab states shall refrain from providing Egypt with oil and its derivatives.
6. Trade exchange with the Egyptian state and private establishments that deal with the Zionist enemy shall be prohibited.
7. The Economic Boycott

A. The Arab boycott laws, principles and provisions shall be applied to those companies, foundations and individuals of the Arab Republic of Egypt that deal directly or indirectly with the Zionist enemy. The boycott office shall be entrusted with following up the implementation of these tasks.
B. The provisions of paragraph A shall include the intellectual, cultural and artistic activities that involve dealing with the Zionist enemy or have connection with the enemy's institutions.
C. The Arab states stress the importance of continued dealings with those private national Egyptian institutions that are confirmed not to be dealing with the Zionist enemy. Such institutions will be encouraged to work and maintain activities in the Arab countries within the framework of their fields of competence.
D. The Arab countries stress the importance of caring for the feelings of the Egyptian people's sons who are working or living in the Arab countries as well as looking after their interests and consolidating their pan-Arab affiliation with Arabism.
E. To consolidate the role of the Arab boycott and to enhance its grip at this stage, in affirmation of Arab unanimity, the assistant secretary general for economic affairs will be temporarily entrusted with the task of directly supervising the major boycott office in Damascus. He will be granted the necessary powers to reorganize and back the said department and to submit proposals on developing the boycott in method, content and scope. He shall submit a report in this regard to the first meeting of the Arab League Council.

8. The United Nations will be asked to transfer its regional offices, which serve the Arab region, from the Arab Republic of Egypt to any other Arab capital. The Arab states will work collectively toward this end.
9. The Arab League General Secretariat will be assigned the task of studying the Joint Arab projects so as to take the necessary measures for protecting the Arab nation's interests in accordance with the aims of these resolutions. The General Secretariat shall submit its proposals to the Arab League Council in its first forthcoming meeting.
10. The Zionist plot must be faced by drafting an Arab strategy for economic confrontation. This will lead to utilizing the Arabs' own strength and will emphasize the need for realizing Arab economic integration in all aspects.

The strategy will strengthen joint Arab development and regional development within the pan-Arab outlook and will expand the establishment of joint Arab projects--projects that serve the aims of emancipating, developing and integrating the Arab economy--and will promote the projects already in operation. The strategy will also develop the methods, systems and substance of the Arab boycott of Israel and will diversify and promote international relations with the developing countries. The Arab League General Secretariat shall rapidly submit studies relevant to the strategy of joint Arab economic action to the forthcoming session of the Arab Economic Council. This will be a prelude to the convention of a general Arab economic conference.

11. The above-mentioned committee shall be assigned the task of supervising the implementation of these decisions and of submitting a followup report to the Arab League Council in its first forthcoming meeting.

12. The Arab states will issue the decisions and legislations pertaining to these decisions and will take the necessary measures to implement them.

13. These measures taken by the Arab and economy ministers are considered a minimal requirements to face the threats of the treaty. Individual governments can take whatever measure they deem necessary in addition to these measures.

14. The Arab foreign and economy ministers call on the Arab nation in all Arab countries to support the economic measures taken against the Zionist enemy and the Egyptian regime.

The following is the text of the first and second appendices that are annexed to the text of the foreign and economy ministers' resolutions. The two appendices include the Arab institutions that will be transferred from Cairo.

Appendix No 1:

I. The Arab League and the authorized organization:

A. The Arab League General Secretariat and the authorized ministerial councils.
1. The Arab Economic and Social Council.
2. The Joint Arab Defense Council.
3. The Housing Ministers' Council.
4. The Health Ministers' Council.
5. The Social Affairs Ministers' Council.
6. The Communications Ministers' Council.
7. The Transport Ministers' Council.
8. The Higher Education and Technology Ministers' Council.
9. The Interior Ministers' Council.
10. The Justice Ministers' Council.
11. The Youth and Sport Ministers' Council.
B. The Technical Aid Fund to Arab African countries.
C. The Arab countries' industrial development center.
D. The Economic Unity Council.
E. The Arab Organization for Specification and Measurements.
F. The Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization.
G. The Arab Labor Organization.
H. The Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences.
I. The International Arab Organization for Social Defense.
J. The Arab Postal Union.
K. The Arab Telecommunications Union.
L. The Regional Broadcasting Union of the Arab Countries.
M. The Civil Aviation Council of Arab Countries.
N. The Arab Academy for Maritime Transport.
O. The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.

P. The Monetary Fund.
Q. The Arab Forests' Institute.
R. The Arab Organization for Agricultural Development.

The Organizations Whose Head Offices Are Located Outside Egypt and Have Branches of Offices in Egypt.

A. The Arab Organization for Agricultural Development.
B. The Arab Fund for Economic Development in Africa.

II. The Specialized Arab Unions.

A. The specialized Arab unions in the field of foodstuff development.
1. The Arab Union for Industries.
2. The Arab Union for Fisheries.
3. The Arab Sugar Union.
B. The specialized Arab unions in the field of intermediate and primary industries.
4. The Arab Union for Iron and Steel.
5. The Arab Union for Cement and Building Materials.
6. The Arab Paper Union.
7. The Arab Union for Hides Industries.
C. The specialized Arab unions in the field of chemical, mining and engineering industries.
8. The Arab Union for Engineering Industries.
9. The Arab Fertilizers Union.
10. The Arab Textile Union.
D. The specialized Arab unions in the field of insurance and banks.
11. The Arab Insurance Union.
12. The Arab Banks Union.
E. The specialized Arab unions in the field of transport and communications.
13. The Arab Ports Union.
14. The Union for Land Transport.

III. The Vocational Unions.

15. The Arab Universities Union.
16. The Arab Agricultural Engineers Union.
17. The Veterinary Surgeons Union.

Appendix No 2

Joint Arab Projects According to Their Origin

I. Within the Framework of the Arab League:

A. The Arab Potash Company Limited.
B. The Arab Maritime Company.
C. The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.
D. The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.
E. The Arab Fund for Technical Aid to Africa and Arab States.
F. The Arab Establishment for Space Communications.
G. The Arab Company for Fisheries.

II. Within the Framework of the Arab Economic Unity Council:

A. The Arab Company for the Development of Livestock Resources.
B. The Arab Mining Company.
C. The Arab Pharmaceutical Industries Company.
D. The Arab Company for Industrial Investments.

III. Within the Framework of the Confederation of Arab Republics:

A. The Arab Union Bank for Development and Investment.

B. The Arab Union Company for Reinsurance.
C. The Arab Union Establishment for Agricultural Development.
D. The Arab Union Company for Land Transport.
E. The Arab Union Company for Maritime Transport.
F. The Arab Union Company for Contracting.

IV. Organizations Classified According to Establishment Date Except Group V.
A. The Arab Telecommunications Union.
B. The Regional Broadcasting Union of the Arab Countries.
C. The Civil Aviation Council of Arab Countries.
D. The Arab Academy for Maritime Transport.
E. The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.
F. The Arab Monetary Fund.
G. The Arab Forests Institute.
H. The Arab Organization for Agricultural Development.
P. [as received] The Arab Telecommunications Union.
Q. The Regional Broadcasting Union of the Arab Countries.
R. The Civil Aviation Council of Arab Countries.
S. The Arab Academy for Maritime Transport.
T. The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.
U. The Arab Monetary Fund.
V. The Arab Forests Institute.
W. The Arab Organization for Agricultural Development.

V. Organizations Whose Head Offices Are Outside Egypt But With Branch Offices in the Arab Republic of Egypt:
1. The Arab Organization for Agricultural Development.
2. The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.
3. [no number three given]
4. United Hotels Company.
5. The Limited Company for Manufacturing Sheet Metal.
6. Khartoum Publicity Company Limited.
7. Limited African Company for Farms.
8. Bahrain and Kuwait Bank.
9. Bahrain Insurance Company.
10. Sudanese-Kuwaiti Hotels Company.
11. The Sudanese-Kuwaiti Investment Company Limited.
12. Oman and Bahrain Bank.
13. Tourist Investment Company Limited.
14. Libyan-Tunisian Arab Bank.
15. The Sudanese-Kuwaiti Building and Construction Company Limited.
16. Sudanese-Kuwaiti Land Transport Company Limited.
17. Sudanese-Kuwaiti Limited Company for Animal Production.
18. Arab Real Estate Company.
19. Kuwaiti-Egyptian Real Estate Company.
20. Kuwaiti-Egyptian Investment Company.
21. Lake Nasir Fishing Company.
22. Arab Investment Company for Reconstruction.
23. Egyptian-Saudi Industrial Investment Company.
24. Emirates-Egypt Investment Company.
25. Sudanese-Egyptian Company for Irrigation and Construction.
26. Egyptian-Saudi Company for Excavations and Prospecting.
27. Arab Metal Industries Company.
28. Saudi-Egyptian Construction Company.
29. [not given]
30. Egyptian-Saudi Maritime Company.
31. Arab Development and Investment Company.
32. (?Avarto) Mauritania Company.

33. Alexandria-Kuwait Real Estate Investment Company.
34. Saudi-Egyptian Investment and Finance Company.
35. Qatari-Egyptian Investment Company.
36. Bahraini-Kuwaiti Insurance Company.
37. Gulf-Egypt Hotels and Tourism Company.
38. Moroccan-Kuwaiti Development Group.
39. Saudi Agricultural Development Company Limited.
40. National Metal Industries Company Limited.
41. Saudi Chemical Transformation Company.
42. Factory of Adhesive Tapes for Medical and Electrical Usages.
43. Saudi Lime and Silicate Brick Company.
44. Yamamah (?Cement) Company Limited.
45. Arab Saudi Amiron Company Limited.
46. Saudi-Kuwaiti Cement Industry Company.
47. Saudi (Sleep Wool) Company.
48. Paper Products National Company.
49. Saudi-European Construction Company Limited.
50. Saudi (Bogins) Company Limited.
51. Arab Saudi Hotels Company.
52. Prefabricated Buildings Company.
53. Riyadh (Sunhill Hwenil) Company.
54. Emirates and Sudan Investment Company Limited.
55. Tunisian-Kuwaiti Tourist Investment Company.
56. Oman Cement Company.

VI. Joint Arab-Foreign Projects That Take Egypt as Their Center:
A. Arab-International Insurance Company, in which foreigners share 51 percent of its capital and which comprises Iraq, Kuwait and Egypt.

VII. International-Regional Organizations Which Have Offices and Branches in the Arab Republic of Egypt.
A. The United Nations and its competent agencies.
1. UNICEF.
2. FAO.
3. WHO.
4. ILO.

Iraqi Minister's Final Address

JN312106 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2035 GMT 31 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 31 March--Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, chairman of the Arab foreign and economy ministers' conference, has said that the Arab ministers' meetings succeeded in arriving at resolutions that expressed profound faith in the pan-Arab responsibility and unity of position in adopting a firm and decisive stand that deals effectively and radically with the situation on the Arab arena.

In a speech he delivered at the final session, Dr Hammadi said that all have agreed that the peace treaty As-Sadat signed with the Zionist entity is treasonous due to its deviation from this nation's unanimity and its disavowal of Arab interests, aspirations, high ideals and the lofty pan-Arab mission.

The minister stressed the need to consolidate solidarity, cooperation and serious joint action at this stage. He said: We should not forget that the road of those who signed the ill-omened treaty and their masters who instigated the signing is a thorny and dangerous one. There is a great difference between their road and ours. Their road is dangerous and ours is one of good, dignity, honor and the Arab nation's rights. Their road is one of treason and humilation.

He added that following the 5-day lengthy deliberations--in which the spirit of brotherhood, frankness, mutual understanding and faith in the unity of fate prevailed--held for the purpose of implementing the resolutions of the summit conference that was held in

Baghdad in November and for the purpose of reaching a joint stand commensurate with the difficult circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing, we thank God that we succeeded in reaching a formula by which these resolutions were implemented.

The success achieved at this meeting was due to everyone's deep faith in the pan-Arab responsibility and to their collectiveness in adopting a firm and crucial stand that effectively and radically tackles the situation resulting from the departure of an Arab side, which has its weight in the Arab arena and effect on the Arab nation's fate, from this nation's unanimity. This Arab side has disavowed the nation's interests, aspirations, supreme ideals and sublime pan-Arab mission by signing the separate peace treaty with the Zionist entity. This treaty is a treasonous one. Other non-Arab sides have adopted the same stand with regard to this treaty.

He said: We are at the beginning of a thorny, long and dangerous road full of surprises. This requires that we all exhibit solidarity and cooperation and take serious joint action.

Arab League Headquarters Relocation

JN010959 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 1 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 April--'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, met here today with the ambassadors of the Arab countries which are represented on the six-member committee entrusted with supervising the transfer of Arab League headquarters and the affiliated institutions from Cairo. During the meeting, they discussed the question of naming the members of the committee as soon as possible.

The Arab foreign and economy ministers decided at their conference concluded here yesterday to form a six-member committee made up of representatives from Iraq, Syria, Tunisia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Algeria, in addition to a representative of the Arab League General Secretariat, "to implement the provisions of the decision to transfer the Arab League headquarters from Cairo to its temporary headquarters in Tunis."

CORRECTIONS TO PALESTINIAN WORKING PAPER AT BAGHDAD MEETING

The following corrections to the item entitled "Palestinian Working Paper" published in the 28 March Inter-Arab section of the Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT, pages A 4-5, are supplied by a Voice of Palestine repeat of this item at 1115 GMT on 28 March:

Page A 5, first paragraph, only line, substitute "supporting" for "inviting" and delete the notation "[words indistinct]."

Same page, paragraph five, line two, substitute "implement" for the notation "[words indistinct]".

YEMENI RECONCILIATION SUMMIT ENDS WITH UNITY STATEMENT

Presidents Agree on Unification

LD301530 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1416 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--PDRY President 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and YAR President 'Ali Abdallah Salih today concluded their summit meeting by signing an agreement for the unification of the two countries.

The agreement contains steps for the unification of the two parts of Yemen, including an implementation program and a timetable, and providing for the drafting of a single constitution and the holding of a referendum on it, free direct elections for people's representatives and the formation of a sovereignty council and a provisional government to administer the affairs of the country until the completion of elections.

The agreement states that San'a' will be the capital of the united state, which is to be called the Yemeni People's Republic.

The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, took part in some of the meetings between the two presidents, which lasted 3 days.

Text of Statement

JN301859 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text of joint statement issued on 30 March on the summit meetings in Kuwait between YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and PDRY Chairman 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il]

[Text] Hosted by the State of Kuwait; in implementation of the sixth article of the Arab League resolution adopted at its extraordinary session held from 4 to 6 March 1979; in response to the Arab good offices; to protect the close ties and relationship between the fraternal brothers; and out of eagerness for the supreme interests of the Yemeni people and the entire Arab nation the two Yemeni leaders, brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president and commander in chief of the armed forces, and brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, met in Kuwait from 28 to 30 March 1979.

In the presence of Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and under his auspices and positive participation as well as the participation of the representatives of the Arab followup committee from all the Arab countries, the leaders reviewed the issues and problems which were under discussion at this meeting.

For the sake of overcoming the issues and difficulties caused by the recent regrettable events between the two parts; stemming from the spirit of sincere brotherhood and the broad aspirations and hopes as well as the real interests of the Yemeni masses; out of their keenness to embody the supreme pan-Arab interests of the Yemeni people represented in the solution of all existing problems in a comprehensive manner to eliminate their existence and reappearance, end the ghost of war and its reasons and uproot its motives and the factors of instability, nonpeace and nonprogress in Yemen and the entire area with the aim of achieving the dear objective of our people--Yemeni unity; in compliance with the steps to restore historical Yemen; in response to the unity of the Yemeni ranks, land and fate; to confront all attempts to drive wedges and cause dismemberment; in allegiance to the recommendations of our Yemeni people and the fruit of their national struggle throughout history for the sake of achieving their noble objective for unity, and because Yemeni unity is an important pan-Arab necessity, particularly under the current Arab circumstances through which our pan-Arab cause and our entire Arab nation are passing after the signing of the Camp David conspiratorial agreement and the separate capitulatory peace; in support for the unified pan-Arab tendencies; for the sake of enabling Yemen to participate with its nationalists and its strategic, economic and military position in the fateful Arab battle; in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people represented by the PLO--the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--to restore their land and set up their independent and national state; in support of the Arab countries, whose territories are occupied, to liberate these territories, defeat the Zionist occupation and restore their national Arab sovereignty;

Since Yemeni unity constitutes a source of strength for Arab solidarity hostile to imperialism and Zionism; to consolidate the just pan-Arab struggle against the common enemy represented in the imperialist-Zionist-U.S. alliance and treason; in manifestation of the call made by Yemen for the need to establish progressive Arab unity as a basis for establishing comprehensive Arab unity to strengthen the unity of the world struggle against imperialism, Zionism, fascism, and racial discrimination; for the sake of serving the objectives of freedom and peace in the world; in implementation of the Cairo agreement, the Tripoli declaration and the recommendations of the Yemeni unity committees and to accomplish them for the sake of establishing and entrenching a national republican and democratic regime in Yemen in accordance with direct and free referendum by all the Yemeni people, for finding a constitution that will guarantee the general basic and political freedoms for all the people and their institutions and national, vocational and trade organizations and for adopting all the necessary means to insure the practices of freedom, the two leaders agreed on the following:

1. The constitutional committee shall draft the constitution of the united state within a period of 4 months.

2. When the constitutional committee concludes its work, the two leaders shall meet to approve the final formula of the permanent constitution and shall call the people's assemblies in the two parts of Yemen to meet within a period to be agreed upon by the two leaders, during which the draft constitution will be submitted to the people's councils in each part for approval.

3. The two leaders shall later form a special ministerial committee to supervise the referendum on the draft constitution and the election of a unified legislative authority for the new state within a period of 6 months at the latest from the date of its formation.

4. The two presidents shall fully adhere to the provisions stipulated in the Cairo agreement, the Tripoli declaration, and the Arab League resolutions. They shall also adhere to the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the unity committee.

5. The two presidents in the two parts of Yemen shall assume the responsibility for accomplishing the work of the constitutional committee in the fixed time and the results of the other committees by means of periodic meetings alternately in Yemen every month.

The two leaders express their great appreciation and gratitude for the warm hospitality accorded them by fraternal Kuwait--amir, government and people. They declare that Yemeni unity will be a factor for stability, security and peace in the area. This unity will support the unity, progress and prosperity of the peoples; support the establishment of peace in the world; reject intervention in domestic affairs by imperialism and Zionism; condemn any attack and condemn all forms of racism. The unity will support the nation's leadership and the right of the peoples to choose a regime acceptable to their sons.

[Signed] 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council; and Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president and commander in chief of the armed forces.

Kuwait, Friday, 30 March 1979.

Salih's Speech After Signing

JN301954 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text of speech by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih following the signing of the Joint YAR-PDRY statement in Kuwait on 30 March--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, God's prayers and benedictions on his faithful messenger: Your Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of fraternal Kuwait; brother 'Abd al-fattah Isma'il, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council in the southern part of the homeland; brothers:

Allow me at these historic moments in which we conclude our fraternal meeting in fraternal Kuwait to point out that the results achieved have been due to the good offices of our brothers in fraternal Kuwait and the other Arab brothers who paved the way for this meeting and participated in making this meeting's work a success. This was a motive to forge ahead to the Arab nation's aspirations, particularly at the current fateful circumstances through which our nation is passing. These circumstances dictate that the Arabs should (?consolidate) their solidarity and unify their ranks.

Our vigilance and that of brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and the members of the two delegations in these circumstances have had a major role in making this historical meeting and its constructive dialog a success in the service of the Yemeni unity issue and the supreme Arab interest.

On behalf of the YAR, I declare hereby my compliance with what has been agreed upon to achieve the unity of the Yemeni people and serve their national and pan-Arab interests.

Finally, I express on behalf of the Yemeni people and in my own name our thanks to fraternal Kuwait--amir, government and people--for hosting this meeting and the warm hospitality accorded us and for their effective participation in rendering it a success. I implore God to guide us on a good course. May peace be with you.

Isma'il's Departure

JN301545 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 30 March--'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, left Kuwait for Aden this evening. Chairman Isma'il had participated in the summit meetings with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in an attempt to restore the situation between the two parts of Yemen to normal.

Followup Committee's Success

JN311118 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1035 GMT 31 Mar 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 31 March--Maj Gen Ibrahim Yunis, chairman of the Arab Military Committee, has declared that the committee will conclude all its functions tomorrow, now that it has successfully fulfilled its tasks.

In a statement to an INA correspondent in San'a', Major General Yunis said that the committee members will leave for their home countries now that stability and calm have been restored to the two parts of Yemen.

The committee, which worked for 24 days, is made up of representatives of Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Kuwait, Palestine, Algeria and the UAE.

Salih's Return Statement

JN311245 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 31 Mar 79 JN

[Text] The president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces said in a statement to a SABA' NEWS AGENCY correspondent after his arrival at San'a' International Airport that our meeting in Kuwait with brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was a fraternal Yemeni meeting. At the meeting, good intentions and a genuine desire to normalize relations between the two parts of Yemen were demonstrated out of sincere devotion to Yemeni unity. God guided us to achieve good results during our deliberations.

The Kuwaiti brothers, and the brother members of the Followup Committee from Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Algeria, the UAE and Palestine, played a positive and effective role in achieving positive results.

We are looking forward to a better future for our beloved homeland. We pray to God to guide our march in the coming stage when we will translate words into action.

Every moment I was outside the homeland I felt that the hearts and minds of all the Yemeni people were with me, watching what we would say and do. This helped us to achieve our good results.

Military Subcommittee's Success

LD011646 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD/EA

[Text] The military subcommittee of the Arab foreign ministers meeting in Kuwait has ended its business with full success. The remaining members of the military subcommittee left Aden this morning.

Maj Gen Ibrahim Yunis, chairman of the military subcommittee, announced yesterday in Baghdad that the committee had successfully discharged its task by restoring full stability and peace in the Yemeni area.

FATAH ISSUES STATEMENT ON THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF LAND DAY

JN301922 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1640 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Statement issued by Fatah on the third anniversary of Land Day--date not given]

[Excerpts] Masses of our people: On the third anniversary marking our people's uprising on 30 March we greet the surge of these great people who faced the occupation forces and proved to the whole world--despite the Zionist usurper's ferocity--that the peoples' will is invincible.

The Israeli-U.S.-As-Sadat alliance, which aims at encircling the Palestinian revolution and striking at the Arab liberation forces, will be faced by our revolution and people as well as by the Arab liberation movement forces and the friendly forces of the world with the will and activity of revolutionary struggle. It will also be faced by striking at all the imperialist interests in the Arab region, foremost of which are U.S. interests.

We should affirm on behalf of our revolution, our Palestinian and Arab masses and on behalf of our martyrs, that any collusion with the Egyptian regime will be faced by total rejection and by decisive and obstinate confrontation of this treasonous regime which has linked itself degradingly with the wheel of U.S. imperialism and the Zionist enemy. Therefore, the Arab regimes, whose foreign ministers are meeting in Baghdad now, should realize that failing to confront the Egyptian regime and the treacherous separate peace agreement will eventually lead to relinquishing land and homeland and to placing the Arab nation under the final hegemony of U.S. imperialism and the Israeli enemy.

The decisive and willing confrontation of As-Sadat's regime and the agreement of treason can be achieved by the awareness of our Palestinian people and their militant will in solidarity with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Arab liberation movement ranks throughout the Arab territory. It can be achieved through applying the draft plan submitted by the Palestinian revolution to the foreign ministers' conference, which provides for:

1. (?Boycotting) all the Egyptian regime's institutions.
2. Supporting the Egyptian national forces.
3. Boycotting the United States politically and diplomatically as well as summoning the ambassadors accredited to it immediately.
4. Boycotting the United States financially and withdrawing Arab deposits from U.S. banks.
5. Boycotting the United States commercially.
6. Stopping dealings with the U.S. airlines and closing Arab space and ports to the United States.
7. Defining relations with the various world countries and blocs in light of their stand toward the treaty of capitulation.
8. Forming a unified military command to define the aspects of support for the confrontation sides so as to practically implement the Baghdad summit resolutions and achieve strategic balance in the face of the enemy.

It is time for action and those Arabs who are hesitant should realize that there is no other choice; they are either with the Arabs or with Israel. There is no third choice.

KUWAIT

INTER-ARAB RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AGAINST EGYPT

LD011432 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Apr--The Kuwaiti Government today adopted inter-Arab resolutions calling for imposing political and economic sanctions against Egypt for having signed a peace treaty with Israel.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn said that the Council of Ministers had agreed to the resolutions adopted by the Arab foreign and economic ministers last evening [as heard] at the conclusion of the Baghdad conference. The resolutions call for the immediate withdrawal of the Arab ambassadors from Egypt, the breaking of diplomatic relations with Egypt within a month, and ceasing all kinds of economic and trade dealing with Egypt.

'Abd al-Aziz Husayn announced that Kuwait had, indeed, already implemented the economic boycott. He said that the Council of Ministers, which held its ordinary meeting today under the chairmanship of the crown prince and prime minister, had discussed steps to carry out the resolutions and took adequate measures concerning them.

The council also heard a report by the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, and by Finance Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Atiqi, who had attended the Baghdad meetings. Mr 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn added that the council had assessed the new situation in the Arab region in the wake of the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. The council had reaffirmed that differences between Arab states in no way affect relations between the Arab peoples. He stressed that the Baghdad conference resolutions provide for continuous dealing with the Arab people of Egypt, for sympathy toward Egyptians working and living in the Arab countries, for protecting their interests and for strengthening their belonging to pan-Arabism.

The minister of state recalled that the Baghdad conference resolutions had been distributed to various ministries with a view to taking the various measures to implement them. He said that the carrying out of the economic boycott of Egypt had indeed already begun; it will apply against all Egyptian firms or individuals dealing with the enemy.

He explained that the objective of these resolutions is to prevent Israeli infiltration into the Arab countries through Egypt, whether economically, culturally or technically. He pointed out that Egypt Air would also be boycotted if it routes flights to Israeli airports.

POPULAR RALLY DENOUNCES EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

JN311145 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 31 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 31 March--The Arab masses in Kuwait expressed their anger and indignation over the As-Sadat-Zionist-imperialist treaty in a mammoth popular rally called for by the Palestinian popular organizations on the anniversary of Land Day--yesterday.

Speeches were made at the rally calling for breaking off economic and political relations with the As-Sadat regime and the United States and for supporting the Palestinian national front in the occupied areas.

A political statement was issued by the rally. The statement contains several resolutions, including the need to work to foil the so-called autonomy in the occupied areas and to support the struggle of the masses there. The statement stresses the right of the Palestinian Arab people to carry out all forms of struggle, and to work to counter the treaty since this treaty represents a new imperialist alliance.

The statement calls for the implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions as the minimum of popular demands. It also calls for boycotting the As-Sadat regime and the United States politically and economically, striking at this alliance with all strength and supporting the Egyptian nationalist movement to bring Egypt back to the Arab struggle.

OIL PRICES INCREASE FOLLOWING OPEC GUIDELINES

LD011400 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1220 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Kuwaiti Council of Ministers today approved the resolutions taken by OPEC and raised oil prices by 9.5 percent as of today. 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, said that the council took this step after hearing a report by Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah on the OPEC extraordinary meeting in Geneva last Monday and Tuesday.

The implementation of these resolutions on new rises in the price of oil means that Kuwaiti heavy crude oil will go from $14.03 to $15.36 per barrel.

OMAN

OFFICIAL SAYS POLICY BASED ON 'DEALING WITH REALITY'

JN301136 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0955 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 30 March--Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary, has affirmed that Oman's policy is based on the principles outlined by Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id. These principles stress dealing with reality and being committed to what Arab unanimity has agreed on at the Arab summit conferences.

In a statement today, 'Abdallah said that Oman supports Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's initiative because it is based on clarity and on seeking to establish a just and lasting peace in the area. He stressed that the solution should include the return of eastern Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty and the realization of the Palestinian people's right to return and to self-determination.

Mr 'Abdallah added that every country is entitled to give its opinion on the method of resolving the problem. He regretted the stands of certain states and said: Dialog is the sound road and the only means to achieve Arab solidarity.

The Omani Foreign Ministry under secretary pointed out that it is in the interests of the Soviet Union to have upheavals in the area. Through upheavals it is trying to create zones of influence and domination in the region.

QATAR

AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT RECALLED FROM CAIRO

NC021100 Doha QNA in Arabic 1042 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Doha, 2 April--It was announced in Doha that the State of Qatar has recalled its ambassador in Cairo, Sharidah Jubran al-Ka'bi, in implementation of the Arab foreign and economy ministers resolutions adopted by the conference held in Baghdad recently.

The Qatari ambassador is scheduled to return to Doha today.

SAUDI ARABIA

AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT RECALLED FROM CAIRO

LD011339 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1325 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr--Saudi Arabia has recalled its ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt. Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Abu al-Khayl, Saudi ambassador to Cairo, has left Cairo for home.

KING KHALID DENIES RUMORS HE PLANS TO ABDICATE

NC311039 Paris AFP in English 1008 GMT 31 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, Mar 31 (AFP)--King Khalid of Saudi Arabia has denied rumours that he plans to abdicate and rumors of splits in the Saudi royal family, in a statement published today in the weekly LA REVUE DU LIBAN.

"I am able to assume in full the responsibilities of power. It is not true that my health prevents me from exercising power or that First Deputy Prime Minister Crown Prince Fahd is not capable of assuming his responsibilities and of governing."

"It is not true either that Second Deputy Prime Minister Prince 'Abdullah, who commands the national guard, is at odds with Minister of Defense Prince Sultan," said King Khalid, who is also prime minister of his country.

Prince Fahd was not suffering from an ulcer or from diabetes, King Khalid said. The prince's weight increase was due to his "many official duties" which prevented him from taking exercise and walking, the king explained. (Last week there were press reports that Prince Fahd was to undergo medical treatment in Spain and that there had been a split within the Saudi royal house over Prince Fahd's "moderate" stand in relations with Egypt.)

LEBANESE PRIME MINISER AL-HUSS ARRIVES IN RIYADH

LD011124 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 1 Apr--Lebanese Prime Miniser Salim al-Huss arrived in Riyadh this morning for a visit to the kingdom. He was welcomed at the steps of the plane by Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

In a statement made in Beirut, Prime Minister al-Huss said that he would discuss with Saudi officials, and in particular with King Khalid, the current Arab and international situation, in addition to the situation in Lebanon, with special emphasis on the question of Southern Lebanon and ways of carrying out the UN Security Council resolutions regarding the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty over all Lebanese territory.

Interview With Journalists

NC012145 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Dispatch by Beirut Radio reporter Samir Mansur on Lebanese Prime Minister al-Huss' visit to Saudi Arabia and his statements to journalists--recorded]

[Text] After a series of working meetings which Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has had with Saudi officials, particularly His Majesty King Khalid, the prime minister answered questions put to him by Arab and foreign journalists.

Asked which were the most important subjects he raised during his visit to Saudi Arabia, the prime minister said: The basic subject I discussed with the senior Saudi officials, particularly His Majesty King Khalid, was the question of South Lebanon, on the grounds that this question is a joint Arab issue. Protecting the south against Israel's ambitions and aggressions is also a joint Arab responsibility. The purpose of raising this issue with his majesty the king and the senior Saudi officials was to appraise them of developments that have taken place in the issue of the south as well as the efforts being exerted to insure the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on the south. It is known that the Lebanese state's attempts to reinstate its sovereignty over the border area in cooperation with the United Nations has collided with Israeli opposition. We are nowworking with the United Nations to draw up an interim program to establish legal authority along the entire border area in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 444.

The prime minister said: In order to be able to implement such a program we must mobilize all the Arab capabilities to exert pressure on the international level, within the United Nations as well as outside, so that Israel will not continue to prevent the implementation of the program. We are confident that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia--by virtue of its influence and status at the international level--can help Lebanon in asserting its right in the south and in regaining its sovereignty and authority in the area.

Prime Minister al-Huss added: His Majesty King Khalid, and all the senior officials in the kingdom with whom we had talks, has emphasized to me the Saudi Kingdom's complete readiness to fully support Lebanon on the question of the south. He added: My talks here also dealt with the recent developments in the Arab and Lebanese arenas. It was an occasion to exchange views on the general situation resulting from these developments and their possible repercussions.

Asked his opinion of the results of the Baghdad conference of Arab foreign ministers, Prime Minister al-Huss said: The results of the Baghdad conference were extremely positive in that they expressed the unity of the Arab ranks and the Arab will to confront any developments in the Arab world connected with its destiny. He said: Lebanon's position in this matter stems from its commitment to the Arab cause and Arab solidarity.

His excellency the prime minister received a delegation of the Lebanese community at the guest palace this evening. The delegation briefed him on the Lebanese community's condition in the kingdom.

Prime Minister al-Huss and the delegation accompanying him will return to Beirut at noon tomorrow.

Khalid, Al-Huss Meeting

LD011831 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1515 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 1 April--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at 1730 today received Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss at the royal palace at Al-Ma'dhar. Al-Huss is now on a visit to the kingdom. Discussions during the meeting covered the situation in Lebanon in the light of the latest developments in the area.

The meeting was attended by Second Deputy Prime Minister Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and the delegation accompanying Al-Huss.

Al-Huss Departure 2 Apr

LD020842 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 2 April--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss left Riyadh this morning after a 2-day visit to the kingdom, during which he met with King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Foreign Minister's Comments

LD011750 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 1 April--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has welcomed the present visit of Dr Salim al-Huss, prime minister of Lebanon, to the kingdom. In a statement made after his meeting with Dr al-Huss, Prince al-Faysal said that Dr al-Huss's talks today with His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, had dealt with what will be touched upon during Dr al-Huss's meeting with King Khalid scheduled for later today.

Answering a question on the Baghdad conference and its resolutions, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that these resolutions came in fact as a followup to those taken at the Baghdad summit. If fully carried out, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal added, these resolutions are likely to meet the requirements of the present stage. He described the resolutions as a relief for everybody, and added that they express the continuity of the spirit of the Baghdad summit [words indistinct].

He stressed that the Arab situation is now rather painful, because the issue being tackled is a division in the Arab body. Thus, there is as much relief in taking unanimous resolutions as there is pain, because they were taken to remedy a rift in the Arab body.

UAE

AMBASSADOR TO CAIRO RETURNS AFTER RECALL

JN020617 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0610 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 April--Sayf al-Jarwan, UAE ambassador to Egypt, returned here this morning after being recalled by his government. This measure is in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference which was held in Baghdad recently.

MINISTER CALLS U.S. AID TO EGYPT 'TEMPORARY'

JN011415 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1250 GMT 1 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Umm al-Qaiwayn, 1 April--Minister of Economy and Trade Shaykh Sultan ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla has stressed that the Arab countries' economic boycott of Egypt will have an effective impact on the Egyptian economic situation, particularly as the gulf states' contribution to the Egyptian economy, which took various forms of support through aid, the establishment of projects and loans, was extremely effective in building the Egyptian economy.

Al-Mu'alla said that U.S. support to the Egyptian economy will not compensate for the lost Arab support. The U.S. support is temporary, for U.S. aid is linked to a certain context through its own interests. He said that this aid will end with the end of these interests.

Al-Mu'alla said that the gulf states' support for Egypt was not conditional and was given through genuine fraternal relations and pan-Arab bonds.

Al-Mu'alla asked: Where was the United States' support to Egypt before the Camp David agreement? He pointed out that the Egyptian Government will in time realize how much the Egyptian people will feel the economic effects of Egypt's isolation.

Al-Mu'alla said that the Arab foreign and economy ministers meeting in Baghdad was successful despite certain differences in views at the outset. The ministers, however, have actually carried out what was agreed upon at the Baghdad summit regarding boycotting Egypt economically and politically.

Al-Mu'alla said: We have boycotted Egypt with deep pain in taking this step, which will reflect on the Egyptian people and the close relations that tie them to their brothers in the Arab countries. The Egyptian Government's insistence on deviating from Arab unanimity necessitated the adoption of such a stand. He said that this stand will change with the Egyptian regime's change in the future.

YEMEN--PDRY

ISMA'IL RETURNS FROM RECONCILIATION SUMMIT 30 MAR

LD302003 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, returned to Aden at 2140 hours after attending the meeting of the presidents of the two Yemens in Kuwait.

AIRLINES RESUME REGULAR FLIGHTS BETWEEN ADEN, SAN'A'

JN011249 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 1 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Aden, 1 April--The YAR airlines have resumed regular flights between San'a' and Aden after a 10-month suspension. An airliner arrived in Aden from San'a' this morning with three passengers.

On Thursday the PDRY airlines operating regular flights between Aden and San'a'. There will be one flight weekly now that relations have returned to normal between the two parts of Yemen.

AS-SADAT APPOINTS SIX ASSISTANT DEFENSE MINISTERS

NC011254 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1234 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 April--President Anwar as-Sadat has issued a presidential decree appointing six major generals as assistant defense ministers. They are:

Maj Gen Sa'id Ibrahim Su'ayf: assistant defense minister and commander of the central military area;
Maj Gen Jamal ad-Din as-Sayyid Ibrahim: assistant defense minister;
Maj Gen Ahmad 'Abd al-Ghaffar Hijazi: assistant defense minister and head of the armed forces' training body;
Maj Gen Fu'ad 'Aziz Ghali: assistant defense minister and head of the organization and administrative section;
Maj Gen Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib: assistant defense minister;
Maj Gen 'Abd al-Hamid Hamdi 'Abd al-Aziz: assistant defense minister.

ARMY UNITS REPORTEDLY MOVED UP TO BORDER WITH LIBYA

NC311431 Paris AFP English 1426 GMT 31 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, March 31 (AFP)--Heavy units of the Egyptian Army moved up to the Libyan border yesterday, all leave has been cancelled in the Egyptian Armed Forces and army units have been consigned to their barracks, an informed source said here today.

These measures follow the build-up of Libyan troops along the Egyptian-Libyan border, and the reported dispatch of Syrian aircraft to Libya.

Egyptian military authorities denied on Thursday that a state of general alert has been ordered in the armed forces. Current military activities were part of the army's "daily routine" to ensure the security of Egypt's frontiers, a military spokesman said.

President as-Sadat and Egyptian military authorities regard Libyan moves, if not as a serious military threat, at least as a provocation which must be faced, observers said.

MEDIA REPORT REACTION TO BAGHDAD CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

Government Statement

NC011230 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1203 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 April--The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt has announced that so far it has not received any reports through official channels about the so-called conference of foreign and economy ministers of certain Arab states. In a statement delivered by Deputy Prime Minister Fikri Makram 'Ubayd at the beginning of today's People's Assembly's session the government explained that it believes that, out of its concern for Arab solidarity which is one of the features of its Arab identity and a framework for its foreign policy, it should await the arrival of authentic official information before taking all measures to preserve the dignity of Egypt and the Egyptians as well as the dignity of the Arab peoples.

The following is the text of the statement:

Some news agencies and foreign radios have reported what they called the resolutions of the conference of foreign and economy ministers of certain Arab states in Baghdad. The Government of Arab Egypt wishes to point out in this connection that the so-called resolutions so far have not been issued by those authorized to issue them and that in the form they have been published they are no more than recommendations subject to the approval of the competent authorities.

Furthermore, these reports have not reached the Egyptian Government through official channels so that they may be commented on officially. We wish to emphasize that your Egyptian Government has made preparations for everything, but out its concern for Arab solidarity which is one of the features of its Arab identity and a framework for its foreign policy, the government believes it should await the arrival of official authentic information. It will then take all measures to preserve tne dignity of Egypt and the Egyptians as well as the dignity of all the Arab peoples, whose attitude must be distinguished from the attitude of the ruling regimes in these countries.

The People's Assembly at its session held under Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib decided, on the recommendation of the speaker, to refer the government's statement to the Foreign Relations committee and the office of the Arab and National Security Affairs Committees, to study the statement and submit a report on it.

Prime Minister's Office 'Source'

NC011245 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1235 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 April--A responsible source at the prime minister's office has described the meeting held in Baghdad as null and illegitimate because it was held outside the framework of the Arab League and the invitation to it was made in violation of the Arab League Charter.

The source emphasized that the resolutions and recommendations issued by this conference lack legitimacy and are considered a flagrant and frank violation of the Arab League Charter, its objectives and principles, including Arab solidarity, respect for sovereignty and nonintervention in domestic affairs.

The source also affirmed that the Arab Republic of Egypt does not acknowledge these resolutions, which contravene the Arab League Charter as well as Arab solidarity, and that it again stresses that it will not allow encroachment on its march toward a comprehensive and just settlement to the Middle East crisis guaranteeing all Arab rights.

Voice of Arabs Comment

LD011519 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

['Ismat Ibrahim commentary]

[Excerpts] The attitude adopted by the conferees in Baghdad against Egypt and its heroic people who fought wars for the sake of the Arab nation and offered sacrifices for its causes out of their belief in their pioneering role dictated by their belonging to the Arab nation and their loyalty to their nation and greater homeland is, indeed, tragicomic.

What happened in Baghdad not only calls for laughter but also derision. For the conferees in Baghdad placed before themselves one objective beyond which they did not go, namely, how to take revenge against the Egyptian people and Egyptian leadership because they have found the right course for dealing with the most important contemporary Arab cause.

The conferees in Baghdad thought that by taking a handful of economic or diplomatic decisions they could force the Egyptian people to withdraw from the path they believe in and which they believe will lead them to a just, comprehensive peace aspired to by the masses of the Arab nation. We do not wish to discuss these decisions or their actual value or effects. All this is clear and well-known.

The Egyptian people, who offered so many sacrifices, are in no need of the aid of those people. Such aid will have no bearing on their efforts for the battle, whether peacefully or belligerently.

As we said, we are not here to discuss this clear fact which requires no further proof. But we would like to ask here: Is this the way for the liberation of Palestine? Has Egypt overnight changed from being the heart and thinking mind and strong arm of the Arab nation into an enemy of this nation, so that this nation is sharpening its weapons in order to fight and harm it?

Where is the strategy drawn by the conferees in Baghdad for retrieving the occupied Arab territory and the restoration of the Palestine people's rights? Where are their decisions regarding retrieval of Jerusalem and the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan? Where are their plans for dealing with Israel in southern Lebanon and its continued interference in its internal affairs? Where are their plans and decisions for supporting the Arabs of the occupied territory who are suffering from oppression, persecution, imprisonment and cruelty?

All these questions are being asked by the Egyptian people and the peoples of the Arab nation. The conferees in Baghdad, however, headed by those who reject every logical possible solution in the Arab world, have no answer to these questions. For there is no alternative strategy of action and they have no comprehensive plan for the liberation of the occupied Arab territory and the retrieval of the rights of the Palestine Arab people.

Some of them have rejected everything, not for any pan-Arab goal they seek, but for personal ends which motivate each of them. The Iraqi regime, for instance, wants to end its isolation, play a superficial role in the arena and cover up its plotting against the Palestinian people. The Syrian regime covets Lebanon. Its involvement in Lebanon prompts it to feign rigidness. Furthermore, its internal troubles prompt it to don the attire of Arab heroism. The ambitions of this regime regarding oil money caused it to use the Palestine question as a trading slogan and cover to camouflage its true ambitions. As for the Libyan regime, it has its eye on leadership. Al-Qadhdhafi realizes his small size but his sick mentality makes him think he can buy the leadership of the Arab homeland with money or with plots against the Egyptian people. As for the ruling clique in southern Yemen, it is implementing a plan which has nothing to do with the Arabs. It only seeks to contain the Arab nation and to strike it in more than one spot in preparation for dominating it in the interest of Soviet influence.

This is the truth about the rejectionists. We assert here that nobody can isolate Egypt and nobody can force it to act as he wishes. It pursues a policy based on its belief in the Arab rights and out of its full conviction in its Arab commitments placed upon it by the fact that it is the biggest Arab state and the most effective in the course of events in the arena and that it is the one that holds the key to war and peace in the Middle East.

AL-AHRAM Chief Editor

NC020752 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "What Are Your Next Steps?" in AL-AHRAM today, 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal comments on the Baghdad conference resolutions and recommendations against Egypt. He describes the resolutions and recommendations as a blatant violation of the Arab League Charter and consequently not binding.

The writer says: The conference tried from the beginning to impress world public opinion that it was meeting for the sake of the Palestinian question and the liberation of the Arab territories. This was a mere slogan behind which the conference hid to allow the rejectionist states to exercise their terror against the states which are well aware of the aims of the Syrian and Iraqi Ba'thists, have clearly seen the foolishness of Al-Qadhdhafi and have seen at close quarters the plotting of Algeria and Southern Yemen against the entire Arab people.

The writer adds: The conference stumbled at the outset and was about to collapse. The rejectionist states exerted pressure and brandished their weapons of terror to avoid being exposed. There were statements and speeches during the conference attacking the United States and opening fire on it and threatening to undermine its interests in the Middle East. Despite this, the conference has not issued one resolution or recommendation against the United States.

Enumerating the reasons why the rejectionist states' terror did not extend to the United States, the writer says: The PLO is daily sending urgent letters seeking a dialog with Washington. The United States considers President al-Asad as its man in Syria. Consequently, the downfall of Al-Asad's regime would be considered as a calamity by the United States.

The writer adds: Algeria sells all the gas it produces to U.S. markets. It depends entirely on these markets to sell its products. The United States invests more capital in Iraq than in any other Arab state.

In light of the above, the writer emphasizes that the issue is a question of personal interests, party objectives and leadership, having no connection whatsoever with the Palestinian question. Despite this, the next few days will reveal all this and will spotlight the reality of the various stands. Let us leave the rejectionist states to preoccupy Arab public opinion with the implementation of the resolutions they adopted but we ask: What are your next steps? You have adopted your conspiratorial resolutions against Egypt but what resolutions have you adopted regarding the Palestinian question?

'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal stresses that the Palestinian question will not be solved by transferring the Arab League from Cairo to Tunis. It will not be solved by stopping Arab aid to Egypt or by withdrawing the Arab ambassadors from Cairo. A solution to the Palestinian question requires serious work and not quackery. It requires a sound vision of the dimensions of the situation and not a narrow outlook motivated by personal interests.

The writer goes on: Egypt has liberated its territory. Steps leading to the liberation of the West Bank and Gaza will begin after a month. In other words, Egypt has acted in an objective way and has achieved positive results. Egypt left it to the rejectionist states to reiterate the slogans and exercise terror. Egypt will proceed along its path, faithful to itself and all the Arabs and committed to its Arab responsibilities. It will pay no attention to the pastime of the small ones.

In conclusion, the writer affirms that Egypt's Arabism is not a check which Yasir 'Arafat, Hafiz al-Asad or other stray rejectionist leader's issue. Egypt's Arabism is much more precious than the aid money. Egypt knows its position and Arab value, which are not unknown to the rejectionists no matter how loud their voice or how many their stupidities.

AMBASSADOR RETURNS FROM JORDAN, MAKES STATEMENT

NC301625 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1527 GMT 30 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 March--Egyptian Ambassador to Jordan Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif arrived in Cairo this afternoon from Amman, accompanied by some members of the Egyptian mission in Jordan.

Ambassador 'Abd al-Latif told MENA on arrival at Cairo Airport that there are many conflicting aspects of the Jordanian official stand. He said Jordan fears Syria, is trying to put pressure on the PLO, is after Iraqi funds, and is giving the Saudi brothers the impression that it follows them. The ambassador added that Jordan is currently following a shortsighted opportunist policy and is positively and actively trying to build up international and Arab opposition to Egypt and its current peaceful approach.

Ambassador Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif said that internally the Jordanian Government is mobilizing the Jordanian people with a feverish hate campaign against Egypt and its people. This campaign, he added, is not confined to the official information media and the press, which is guided fully by the government, but extends to popular groupings. This, he said, will not serve Egyptian-Jordanian relations and does not reflect the real affection of the Jordanian people for the people of Egypt.

The Egyptian ambassador to Jordan also said that Egyptian policy, which moved strongly in the past, has managed to rally international support for the cause of peace in the Middle East and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights as shown in the peace agreement. The agreement, he said, is an important step toward the desired comprehensive peace, the return of the occupied Arab territories, the reopening of all aspects of the Palestinian file in order to achieve autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza and place national authority in the hands of the Palestinians.

Ambassador Ahmad 'Izzat said he will submit a detailed report to Foreign Ministry officials on this matter.

AMBASSADORS OF KUWAIT, BAHRAIN TO BE WITHDRAWN

NC011302 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1232 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 April--The ambassadors of Kuwait and Bahrain today officially notified the Foreign Ministry Protocol Department that they will be leaving Cairo within 2 days following with decisions by their governments to withdraw them from Cairo in accordance with the so-called Baghdad conference resolutions.

The two ambassadors went to the Foreign Ministry this morning and informed officials there orally that their governments have recalled them from Cairo.

Kuwaiti Ambassador's Departure

NC011849 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1828 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 April--Kuwaiti Ambassador to Egypt Sulayman Majid ash-Shahin left Cairo for Kuwait this evening. Before leaving, the ambassador said that the position of the Egyptians in Kuwait will remain as it is. The ambassador expressed the hope of returning to Cairo.

Saudi, Tunisian Ambassadors' Departure

NC011303 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1237 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 April--Saudi Ambassador to Cairo Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Aba al-Khayl and Tunisian Ambassador Habib Nouira left Cairo today for their respective countries at the request of their governments.

Jordanian Ambassador Leaves

NC012029 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1956 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 1 April--Jordanian Ambassador to Egypt Dhuqan al-Hindawi left Cairo for Amman this evening. Before leaving, the Jordanian ambassador said: We hope that what happened to the Arab relations with Egypt would be like a summer cloud that would disperse soon.

UAE Ambassador Leaves

NC012030 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2025 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 April--UAE Ambassador to Egypt Sayf ibn 'Ali al-Jarwan left Cairo for Abu Dhabi this evening in accordance with the UAE's decision to withdraw him from Cairo.

DELEGATE TO ARAB LEAGUE EXPLAINS POSITION

NC311154 Doha QNA in Arabic 1054 GMT 31 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 31 March--Ambassador Tahsin Bashir, Egypt's chief Arab League delegate, has stated that Egypt's decision to suspend its membership in the Arb League does not contravene the Arab League Charter.

In a statement published in today's Egyptian newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM, ambassador Tahsin Bashir says that in adopting this decision, Egypt merely wants to call the attention of the Arab states to the fact that they are violating the charter and departing from the resolutions they had previously adopted.

Ambassador Bashir emphasized that Egypt devoted its attention to the league's integrity as far as the league's concept and charter are concerned, and that Egypt will again attend Arab League meetings as soon as "the charter and its articles are respected."

EGYPTIAN EMPLOYEES TO RESIGN IF ARAB LEAGUE OFFICE MOVED

NC310828 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0738 GMT 31 Mar 79 NO

[Text] Cairo, 31 March--Today's edition of AKHBAR AL-YAWM reports that the Egyptian employees of the Arab League have decided to resign collectively if the Arab League headquarters is moved outside Egypt. It is well known that more than half of the Arab League employees are Egyptians.

AS-SADAT CONCLUDES VISIT TO FRG, RETURNS TO CAIRO

Interview With BILD-ZEITUNG

NC311503 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 31 Mar 79 NO

[Text] Hamburg, 31 March--The mass circulation West German newspaper BILD-ZEITUNG has published an interview with President Anwar as-Sadat conducted by senior editor (Joachim Krummer) during President as-Sadat's visit to the FRG. The text of the interview follows:

Question: Mr President, the Syrian president said that you have signed the end of your political life. Are you afraid, Mr President?

Answer: No, not at all. On the contrary, I am extremely happy, and so are the 40 million Egyptians. When I return to Cairo, I shall ride in an open car through the streets of Cairo. My wife and children are also not afraid. No one except Almighty God, in whom we believe, can make our lives end even 1 hour earlier.

Question: Yasir 'Arafat has threatened you, Carter and Begin.

Answer: They have nothing new to say.

Question: Will the Palestinian terrorist operations increase?

Answer: Perhaps. Nevertheless, the negotiations on full autonomy for the Palestinians in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank scheduled next month will be fruitful. I am sure that matters will improve, especially during the next 6 months.

Question: Why must we pay money in return for the peace treaty?

Answer: I am not making the trip to collect the price of peace. Actually, I have asked a friend--I mean the German people--if they can help us in the process of construction jointly with Japan, the United States, and Saudi Arabia, for example. The idea is to have a consortium to build factories for foodstuffs, houses and roads. The Germans are currently renewing and expanding the telephone network in Egypt. What I want is participation.

Question: What is the sum you are asking from us?

Answer: As much as the Germans wish, and even if they cannot contribute, I will say to them: Thank you.

Question: Do you want to get German weapons?

Answer: I do not want weapons. I want help in building my country.

Question: Are you, Mr President, disappointed by Bonn's conservative reaction to the peace treaty?

Answer: Not at all. My conviction is that I have to be strong enough to prove whether I am on the right track. I do not want others to fight my battle for me.

Question: What about your relations with King Husayn and the Saudi Arabian monarch?

Answer: Whatever the issue with the Saudi monarch, the strong strategic understanding will continue. As for King Husayn, that is a different matter. Since I did not agree to let him get the West Bank as part of his united kingdom, he is currently trying to torpedo the whole issue. Nevertheless, the door is still open to him.

Question: Some radical Muslim youths are working underground in Egypt. Do you fear a coup similar to that in Iran?

Answer: No. I clearly stated at Alexandria University that religion should not interfere in politics and vice-versa. I will also discuss this issue in public.

Question: Do you, Mr President, want to address a message to the German people?

Answer: Yes, I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Germans for their friendly feelings and for their support to my peace initiative. I really appreciate and admire the Germans. As a gesture of gratitude to all Germans I will present one of the golden pens I used in signing the peace treaty in Washington to a German engineer who sent me a message.

Bonn Airport Statement

NC311942 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 31 Mar 79 NO

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat left Bonn this morning after a 3-day visit to the FRG. Before leaving the airport, the president made a statement to reporters. He said:

[Begin recording of As-Sadat statements in English with superimposed Arabic translation; following is text of the Arabic translation]

We have discussed the outlines of the economic aid which will be given to Egypt. However, we shall prepare a working paper which will be submitted to the consortium of states that will discuss this aid. I hope they will include the United States. The FRG, Japan and some Arab states.

Asked whether he received any promises from the German Government, his excellency the president said: Absolutely not, because I did not submit any specific demands. Any promises will be submitted to the German parliament. However, as I told you, we discussed the outlines of the whole thing.

The president also said he agreed with German Chancellor Schmidt that Europe should participate with Germany in this. I have heard the valuable opinions of Schmidt, who is a first-class economist. We will prepare the working paper in the light of these opinions.

Answering another question, the president said he had said before that Egypt needs $15 billion over a period of 5 years but that he cannot give an exact figure before the working paper is prepared.

Asked his impressions about the visit, which took place after signing the peace treaty, the president said: [in Arabic, in As-Sadat's own voice] It was natural that I should come to Germany to inform my friend President Scheel and my friend Chancellor Schmidt about all the steps which have been accomplished. Consultations between us will continue in the future. The vice president was here not long ago and he met with Chancellor Schmidt. I discussed with Chancellor Schmidt what can be done in the future. On the other hand, I actually came to express my heartfelt gratitude and that of the Egyptian people for the support and understanding which the German people have expressed toward my initiative and toward the Egyptian people. I want to say that we love and admire the German people. I also embarked on this visit to personally express this gratitude. [end recording]

Arrival in Cairo

NC311356 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1328 GMT 31 March links up with Cairo Voice of the Arabs and other Egyptian transmitters to carry live reportage on President Anwar as-Sadat's arrival at Cairo airport from Germany and the reception accorded to him.

The live relay from Cairo Airport begins at 1337 GMT. According to the announcer, the president's plane touches down at 1338 GMT. Vice President Husni Mubarak, the two presidential assistants and others are on hand at the airport to welcome the president, the announcer reports.

The plane comes to a standstill at 1346 GMT. Vice President Mubarak and the two presidential assistants welcome President as-Sadat at the ramp, which is bedecked with flowers. Music is then played and a 21-gun salute is heard in the background. At 1349 GMT, the "new Egyptian national anthem" is played, according to the announcer. The president inspects a guard of honor, and then shakes hands with well-wishers.

Then President as-Sadat goes to an open car accompanied by Vice President Mubarak. The car leaves the airport at 1407 GMT.

Continuing the live relay, various announcers report the progress of the president's motorcade from the airport to the president's house in Cairo. The announcers report that hundreds of thousands of citizens have gathered to welcome the "hero of peace." Chanting, applause and cheers of the crowds are heard along the route. The motorcade reaches the president's house at 1520 GMT, after which the live relay ends.

NATIONAL REFERENDUM TO BE HELD ON PEACE TREATY

NC020705 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0632 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 April--AL-AHRAM says today that it has been decided to submit the peace treaty to a national public referendum after its approval by the People's Assembly. This is to confirm the principles of democracy and give every citizen the chance to give his verdict on matters of destiny.

COMMITTEE FORMED FOR WEST BANK, GAZA NEGOTIATIONS

NC011938 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Text] It has been decided to form a committee consisting of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, as chairman; Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali to supervise preparations for the negotiations on the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, which are scheduled to begin 1 month after the ratification of the peace treaty.

The ministerial committee will be assisted by two other committees: A legal committee composed of international law experts at the Foreign Ministry, which can obtain assistance of other legal experts, and a political and technical committee composed of representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Economy, the information organization and the various state departments concerned.

It has been learned that the Egyptian position during the forthcoming negotiations will be based on the need for complete adherence to the framework for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East signed in Washington on 17 September, and the need to enable the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to govern themselves through their elected representatives as well as to enable them, after the transition period, to exercise their right to decide their future.

BUTRUS GHALI HOLDS 1 APRIL PRESS CONFERENCE

NC012022 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1952 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 April--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has emphasized that the next step on the road to peace is important and is related to the future of the West Bank and Gaza. He also asserted that the Palestinian issue is of first importance in achieving a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Speaking at a press conference this evening, attended by over 400 foreign correspondents, Dr Ghali said that Egypt's policy and aims with regard to the Arab issues is firm and has not changed. He said that it has been decided to form a committee under Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil to supervise preparations for the negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza, which will begin 1 month after the day the peace treaty was signed.

Replying to a question on the so-called Baghdad conference resolutions, Dr Butrus Ghali said: We must not exaggerate the recommendations and resolutions issued by the conference. He affirmed that the Baghdad meeting was illegal because it took place outside the framework of the Arab League and in a manner contrary to the Arab League Charter; therefore, the meeting's resolutions are considered illegitimate and incompatible with the Arab League Charter and its aims.

Dr Butrus Ghali also emphasized Egypt's adherence to the policy of nonalinement, considering it to be an important part of its foreign policy.

Asked about his expections regarding Arab reaction to the peace treaty, Dr Butrus Ghali said: 7 or 8 weeks ago, we held a meeting at the Foreign Ministry during which we studied various possibilities and reactions in so far as the Baghdad resolutions were concerned. We also prepared studies on measures that would be taken in connection with our new policy.

Replying to a question on Egypt's moves to confront the Arab stands, Dr Ghali refused to divulge any details in this respect. He asserted that Egypt had taken into consideration the manner of dealing with such stands in its new policy.

Asked about Egypt's reaction to the recall of the Arab ambassadors in Cairo, the minister of state for foreign affairs said that this matter would be decided upon later.

Regarding a question on the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, Dr Butrus Ghali said: In accordance with the agreement, the normalization of relations and the exchange of diplomatic representation will not take place until 9 months after the agreement has been ratified.

Asked about the purpose of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's visit to Egypt tomorrow, Dr Butrus Ghali said the purpose is to show the Israeli and world public opinion that our aim is genuine peace. Asked if this peace is appropriate, he answered yes, adding: Since the invitation was extended by President as-Sadat to Begin, then the peace is appropriate.

Asked if he expected a rift between the Egyptian and Israeli sides during the coming negotiations, Dr Ghali pointed out that there had been a rift between Egypt and Israel at the beginning of the negotiations that took place 14 or 15 months ago, but it had been surmounted. He expressed the hope that the difficulties that might arise during the West Bank and Gaza talks would be surmounted just as the difficulties during the first phase had been overcome.

Asked why Egypt had not accepted U.S. guarantees, Dr Ghali said that Egypt is a nonalined state, and nonalinement is a basic part of its foreign policy. He explained that a memorandum such as the one on guarantees is contrary to our policy, which is based on nonalinement.

Replying to a question on which Arab ambassadors had notified the Foreign Ministry of their decision to leave Cairo, Dr Ghali said that the ambassadors who had so far officially notified Egypt were the Kuwaiti, Bahraini and Jordanian ambassadors.

Asked about the Baghdad conference resolutions, Dr Ghali emphasized that the conference resolutions and recommendations were illegitimate for two reasons: First, in accordance with the Arab League Charter, all resolutions must be adopted unanimously, according to the provisions of Article VII of the charter; and second, such resolutions are contrary to the league's basic principles, which stipulate noninterference in the internal affairs of the league member states.

Replying to a question on the future negotiations between Egypt and Israel, Dr Ghali said that the next step in these negotiations will deal with the timetable on the future of the West Bank and Gaza as contained in the exchanged letters, which stipulate that negotiations will be held between the two sides 1 month after the treaty is ratified and concluded within the maximum period of 1 year.

Asked about the effect on Egypt of the alliance resulting from the Baghdad meeting, Dr Ghali emphasized that Egypt's policy, which has existed since 1954, is based on firm fundamental principles that did not change before the meeting and will not change after it.

Asked about Saudi Arabia's position regarding Egypt, Dr Ghali replied: I do not believe that Saudi Arabia has changed its basic policy toward Egypt.

Asked if he expected a Palestinian state to come into existence at the conclusion of the negotiations, Dr Ghali said: We want to see that the Palestinian people attain their right to self-determination; they themselves should determine their own fate.

Asked about the participation of the Palestinians in the negotiations, Dr Ghali said that contacts with the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza on the delegation that will participate in the negotiations, which are to begin 1 month after the agreement is ratified, have not yet begun.

Asked if he intended to visit Israel, Dr Ghali said: The normalization of relations will take place 9 months after the treaty is ratified, after which time diplomatic relations will be established; as soon as that happens--and after Israel withdraws from Ra's Muhammad to Al-'Arish in the north--I would have no objections to visiting Israel.

Asked about Menahem Begin's statement in Washington that President as-Sadat had promised to open the borders between the two countries in 2 months, Dr Ghali replied: There is no objection if both leaders have agreed on this. He pointed out that in accordance with the treaty, the normalization of relations will begin after 9 months.

Asked about the Soviet Union's position on the treaty, Dr Ghali said that Articles V and VI of the Camp David agreement stipulate that the text of the treaty--after its ratification--will be referred to the Security Council for approval. The Soviet Union is a permanent member of the Security Council, and we hope that it will approve the agreements to be submitted to the council on a comprehensive and final peace in the Middle East.

Asked if the Baghdad conference resolutions would lead to the political and economic isolation of Egypt, Dr Ghali emphasized that it is absolutely impossible to isolate Egypt politically or economically.

Replying to a question on the effect the treaty would have on those African states that had severed relations with Israel, Dr Ghali said he had explained Egypt's policy to the African ambassadors in Cairo during a recent meeting and had asked them to support Egypt in the upcoming negotiations on the future of the West Bank and Gaza. He added: Egypt is an OAU member, and adopts the policies and resolutions the OAU adopts.

On the talks that will take place between President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin tomorrow, Dr Ghali said that these talks aim basically at maintaining the momentum toward a comprehensive peace with regard to the implementation of the treaty and the future negotiations on the Palestinians.

In reply to a question on what practical moves might help get the other Arab states to participate in the peace negotiations, Dr Ghali said: When we achieve positive results on the future of the West Bank and Gaza and the solution of the Palestinian problem, a basic change could occur in the attitudes of the Arab group.

The minister was asked: When will we see an Egyptian ambassador in Israel? He said that such a question could be asked again in 9 months.

Replying to a question on the Arab reaction to the peace treaty, Dr Ghali pointed out that it is natural at the beginning for there to be strong reactions; however, during the coming months, these nervous reactions could be overcome through diplomatic contacts, and Arab reconciliation--which we consider important for attaining a comprehensive peace in the Middle East--could be achieved.

Asked what he wanted from Israel during the upcoming negotiations, Dr Ghali said: a freezing of the settlements, in accordance with the contents of the Camp David agreements.

Asked about Palestinian participation in the future negotiations, Minister Ghali replied: We hope that the Palestinians will not be absent from these negotiations, and that they will participate within the Egyptian delegation. We will be in touch with them, and it is they who will express their opinions and decide what they want and what is to be achieved; we will not impose anything on them.

Asked about the passage of Israeli ships in the Suez Canal, Minister Ghali said that in accordance with the 1888 Constantinople agreement, Egypt had the right to ban Israeli ships from passing through the canal because it was in a state of war with Israel; however, after the ratification of the agreement, the state of war will end and Israeli ships can pass through the Suez Canal.

Asked about the nature of the differences between Egypt and the Arab states on peace, Dr Ghali said: There are no differences on the end, which is the achievement of peace, but on the means. Therefore, we must achieve progress during the coming months so that this will be a [word indistinct] motive for the Arab states.

Asked if Egypt is determined to continue on the road for the attainment of peace, Minister Ghali said: Yes, there is no doubt about that. He added: The treaty is a treaty of peace, like all peace treaties. It is the first step on the road to a comprehensive peace. It will lead in the future to the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

Regarding the measures that should be taken to prepare for the negotiations on autonomy, Dr Ghali said: In accordance with the note Egypt presented during the Blair House meeting on 20 October 1978, Israel must take measures to prove its good intentions, including the release of prisoners, freedom of movement and family reunions; such measures will create a positive atmosphere in the West Bank and Gaza. Dr Ghali added: Israel has promised to take all these important subjects into consideration.

Asked if Egypt had received support for the treaty from some Arab and Islamic states, Dr Ghali replied in the affirmative.

Asked when Israelis would be permitted to travel freely to Egypt, Minister Ghali said: This will take place after the normalization of relations and the lapse of the 9 months stipulated in the agreement--that is, after the initial withdrawal from Al-'Arish to Ra's Muhammad in the south.

Asked if he wished to address a message to Israel on this occasion, Dr Ghali said: Israel must work strongly for peace and give a momentum to the future steps, particularly during the transition from the maintenance of peace to the building of peace. It must also take into consideration that the Palestinian issue is the basic factor for the sake of a genuine and lasting peace in the area.

Asked by a Sudanese correspondent about Baghdad's threats to Sudan because of its support for the peace treaty, Dr Ghali emphasized that we must not exaggerate with regard to the recommendations and resolutions that have been issued by the Baghdad conference.

MUBARAK, KHALIL WELCOME BEGIN AT CAIRO AIRPORT

NC021006 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0935 GMT 2 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 April--Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Cairo at 1130 today beginning a 2-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. Vice President and Mrs Husni Mubarak and a number of senior government officials met the Israeli prime minister. Those at the airport to receive the Israeli prime minister included Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil; the shaykh of Al-Azhar, Grand Imam His Eminence Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman Bisar; and Coptic Patriarch Pope Shanudah III.

Mr Begin was accorded an official reception at the airport. The Israeli and Egyptian national anthems were played. Vice President Mubarak and Menahem Begin inspected the guard of honor which stood at attention to salute Begin at the Cairo International Airport.

After the guard of honor inspection, two children presented flowers to Mr and Mrs Begin, who then proceeded to shake hands with the senior welcomers at the airport.

Husni Mubarak and Begin then proceeded to the VIP Lounge at the airport prior to the Israeli prime minister's departure for At-Tahirah Palace where he will be staying during the visit.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON TALKS

NC302128 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2119 GMT 30 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 March--Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali arrived in Cairo tonight from the United States, where he led the Egyptian delegation to the Egyptian-Israeli discussions on the peace agreement which were held before the agreement was signed on Monday.

On his arrival at Cairo Airport, the defense minister said that his discussions with U.S. officials in Washington were very fruitful and a good beginning for the military cooperation between Egypt and the United States.

Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali was met on arrival by Armed Forces Chief of Staff Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi and several commanders of the armed forces.

'Ali Interviewed by AL-HAWADITH

NC310745 Cairo MENA in English 2320 GMT 30 Mar 79 NC

[Text] London, March 30--(MENA)--Egyptian Defense Minister General Kamal Hasan 'Ali today underlined that Egypt's Arab role was not dictated upon her by anybody, and nobody can cancel it. It is a de facto and historical role that has been confirmed by material facts, foremost among which is that Egypt has offered more than one hundred thousand Egyptian martyrs during four wars in the interest of the Palestinian people and in defence of the interests of the whole Arab nation; the fact also that Egypt had spent more than one hundred thousand million dollars for these four wars during thirty years, and has been also confirmed by the fact that the agreement of the Israelis withdrawal from Sinai has been reached so smoothly, but the Egyptian side has been negotiating for more than a year for the rights of the Palestinian people.

The statements of the Egyptian defence minister appeared in today's issue of the London weekly AL-HAWADITH as reported by its correspondent in Washington, who quoted General Hasan 'Ali as having confirmed that if an Israeli aggression takes place against an Arab country, Egypt is ready to intervene on the side of that Arab country.

General Kamal Hasan 'Ali confirmed that Egypt is confident of the wisdom of Saudi Arabia and of its awareness of the necessity of Arab solidarity and unanimity and of its role of gathering the Arabs together and not the role of scattering them, especially that it has been confirmed and made clear to the Saudis that the last thing the rejectionists are considering are the rights of the Arab Palestine people in addition to the fact that the Saudis relations with the United States and their role and prestige can help consolidate the Palestine people's rights.

In his statements the Egyptian defence minister confirmed that just after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the Israelis are forbidden to get a drop of Sinai oil, otherwise it would be a violation of the treaty.

General 'Ali pointed out that under the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, the Israelis have for the first time agreed on the set up of a demiliatarised zone inside their land and agreed, also for the first time, that the United Nations observers be stationed inside the Israeli territory and that Egypt will receive the full installations in Sinai.

He further pointed out that both sides have agreed to the exchange of diplomatic representation but have not fixed the level, i.e., the ambassadors will not be exchanged after ten months. General 'Ali said that if the Palestinians in the West Bank opposed the self-autonomy plan, it will be applied to Gaza where Egypt has strong relations as forty thousand Gazions live in Egypt.

He denied reports to the effect that Rashad ash-Shawa was opposed to the peaceful agreement, stating that twenty-five minutes before the start of Alexandria talks with President Carter, Ash-Shawa sent a cable hoping [for] the success of the peace negotiations to help achieve the legitimate rights of the Palestine people.

He said that the Egyptian side has preserved full Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai oil and rejected the introduction of any formula under which Israel could have any privilege or priority. We opposed Israel's demand to be provided by one and a half million tons of Sinai oil annually and also rejected that the Israeli Neptune Oil Company be represented in AMOCO by two percent.

The Egyptian defence minister pointed out that Egypt will remain to be the power of decision both in war and in peace and believed that time will prove to the Palestinians that what has been achieved is a step in their interest on a hard and a long road that needs the full cooperation and efforts of all the Arabs.

Asked about what is called the tripartite pact among Egypt, the U.S. and Israel, the Egyptian defence minister mocked at such an idea, which he described an invention of the rejection front.

He stated that Egypt does not like to be and will never be the policeman of the area and that Egypt has opposed the build up of any military bases on its land or the presence of military experts for we have the necessary capabilities to man the new arms and if the need arises for more training our officers can leave for the training centre at the production points of these arms.

Of reports on American bases in Sinai and military cooperation with Israel, General Kamal Hasan 'Ali said such claims are the invention and the imagination of the rejection front.

He queried how can Egypt ally itself or cooperate with a country that occupied its land and is still in a state of war with other Arab states.

The Egyptian defence minister was also quoted as saying that an agreement has been reached whereby the United States will renew the Egyptian naval equipment that has been fully exhausted because the Soviet-made ships are ancient with no spare parts for a long time and have no longer even been produced.

Asked on [as received] the same equal footing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty with Egypt's national obligations, he said the Arab joint defence pact provides for cooperation to face the enemy aggressions; if an Israeli aggression takes place against an Arab state, Egypt is ready to interfere on the side of that Arab state. It was Egypt that realised that point and opposed Israel's request. He wondered where the Arab joint defence was when Ethiopia conquered Somalia or when Israel occupied south Lebanon. He confirmed that Egypt's relations with Israel prevent the possibility of an Israeli aggression on the Arab states.

The Egyptian defence minister pointed out that the conclusion of the peace treaty does not put an end to the need for new arms to defend the homeland against possible dangers or unknown threats and in order to enjoy peace, there should be a strong army capable of achieving the national obligations and the defence of our land.

He told the Arabic weekly AL-HAWADITH that an agreement has been reached to provide Egypt with F-4 fighters, to renew the Egyptian Navy.

Also the Egyptian tanks will be modernised. He denied that an American military mission will visit Egypt, stressing that a group of committees will come to Egypt just to study Egypt's military requirements in the light of our demand for arms.

Asked on how far the Egyptian Army feels satisfied with the peace treaty with Israel, the Egyptian defence minister underlined that Egypt is the most stable country in the Middle East and the Egyptian Armed Forces adhere to the political line of the state to the maximum and are ready to carry out any mission they would be asked to do.

In conclusion, General Kamal Hasan 'Ali said he himself is satisfied and hopes that those who criticise us can prove to be in a better position than we have been both in the battlefield and at the table of negotiations and can offer to the Arab nation much better than we have achieved.

ROSE AL-YUSUF on U.S. Plane Supplies

NC010854 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0809 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 April--Today's edition of ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine reports that the initial military discussions with the U.S. side undertaken by Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, and referred to by President Anwar as-Sadat during his contacts with U.S. officials, were fruitful.

The magazine says that the Egyptian Armed Forces are expected to be supplied with the most sophisticated U.S. weapons, particularly planes. By planes, this does not mean F-5 aircraft or the Phantom-4 deal, but other planes which are superior to these two types. These could include F-15 or F-16 aircraft, which are among the most modern in the U.S. military arsenal.

The magazine points out that the U.S. Congress is expected to send a joint mission from the House of Representatives and the Senate to the U.S. allies in Japan and the FRG to urge these two states to seriously contribute to the Carter plan, which is aimed at the economic development of Egypt.

'Ali on F-16's

NC010930 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0908 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 April--Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has affirmed that the F-5 aircraft will become obsolete because many faults have appeared in them.

In a statement published by OCTOBER magazine today, Lieutenant General 'Ali said that F-16 aircraft will be handed over to us in the 1980's.

AS-SIYASI INTERVIEWS KHALIL, 'ALI, GHALI, AS-SAMIH

NC010955 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0742 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 1 April--The weekly newspaper AS-SIYASI today publishes interviews with Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, and Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Hamid as-Sayih. They explain the dimensions of the stage that follows the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and shed more light on the provisions of the treaty.

Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil says that the treaty stops the trend of destruction to initiate the trend of construction for the good of all the people of Egypt.

The prime minister also talks about his meeting with U.S. President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during his recent visit to Washington with the Egyptian delegation which accompanied President as-Sadat to the signing of the peace treaty. He says he discussed with President Carter the disagreement in the Egyptian and U.S. views over the agreement concluded between the United States and Israel contained in the U.S.-Israeli memorandum of understanding signed by Secretary of State Vance and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. He points out that Egypt believes that this memorandum contains illegal guarantees incompatible with the peace treaty signed by Egypt and Israel last Monday.

Dr Khalil also says he told Cyrus Vance that the U.S.-Israeli Memorandum of Understanding gives Washington the right to impose a U.S. military presence in the area for reasons agreed upon by Israel and the United States, a matter which Egypt cannot possibly accept.

Speaking about the post-peace steps, Khalil says that the peace treaty will promote political stability, stop destruction caused by wars and lead to stepped-up production.

He adds that during his recent trip to Washington with President as-Sadat, important economic talks were held between Egypt and the United States prior to the conclusion of agreements which will be announced soon.

In his interview with AS-SIYASI, Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali says that there are no secret provisions in the peace treaty. He adds: We have explained in detail all the provisions of the treaty because there is nothing to be ashamed of or to conceal.

On the arrangements for the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, the defense minister says that the withdrawal will be in two stages:

1. Withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line will be completed in 9 months. Withdrawal from (?Al-'Arish town) will be completed after 2 months. Withdrawal from the civilian area north of Abu Rudays to the north of At-Tur and central Sinai will be completed in 5 months. Withdrawal from southern Sinai including the oilfields will be completed after 7 months. The final line of withdrawal in this stage will be completed in 9 months.

2. The second stage is the withdrawal to the international borders of Egypt from Rafah east to Ra's an-Naqb. This stage will be completed within 3 years from the date the treaty becomes effective.

Regarding the two Israeli bases in Sinai, Lieutenant General 'Ali says that the two bases will remain in the hands of the Israeli side until alternative bases are built in the Negev, within the period set for the final withdrawal.

Answering a question about U.S. military aid for Egypt and Israel, the defense minister says that the U.S. military aid for Egypt is equal in value to the U.S. military aid for Israel. He adds: Perhaps the increase seen in the amount of U.S. military aid for Israel is due to the added value of the installations and airfields in Sinai to be evacuated by Israel.

Referring to the role of the Egyptian Armed Forces after the peace treaty, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali says that in times of peace a balance is maintained between defense and development requirements. Accordingly, he says, it is one of Egypt's national objectives to maintain a strong army and to seek to obtain U.S. arms--knowing that the supply of Soviet arms stopped 5 years ago. He adds: The armed forces formations will remain as they are. However, modern weapons will reduce the quantity and the manpower and increase the firepower and mobility.

On the future of the Arab Military Industries Organization, Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirms that the work of the organization is not affected by any political differences of views between the participating states.

In his interview with the newspaper AS-SIYASI, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali says that the negotiations with Israel will begin 1 month after the People's Assembly ratifies the peace treaty.

Referring to the reaction to the peace treaty in the Arab capitals, Dr Butrus Ghali says that emotional reaction is natural but some calm will follow and it will enable us to hold contacts and take positive steps with all the Arab states.

Ghali says that in the next stage the rejection states will try to transfer the Arab disputes from the Arab arena to the African arena and then to the nonalined arena. Egyptian diplomacy, he adds, will try to preserve African solidarity and protect the nonalined group by containing Arab disputes within the Arab context.

Dr Ghali emphasizes that Egypt's (?friendly) ties with the United States will never become military ties. He praises the U.S. efforts for peace in the Middle East.

In his interview with AS-SIYASI, Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Hamid as-Sayih explains that peace in the Middle East is not only a military matter but also an economic matter. This is why, he adds, the United States is showing as much interest in economic security as in military power.

Dr as-Sayih says that an International Monetary Fund delegation is due in Cairo Thursday to complete talks started in Washington during President as-Sadat's visit.

ROSE AL-YUSUF ON FUTURE NEGOTIATIONS, STRATEGY

NC010850 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 April--The team which will negotiate with Israel in the next phase, that is, 1 month after the signing of the treaty, will be named this week. Reporting this in its Monday edition, the magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF says that the team will include a number of experts on diplomatic, economic, legal and Palestinian affairs. They will be from the Foreign Ministry and the office of the governor general of Gaza. The magazine adds that this team is expected to be headed by Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary. Al-Baz has been following all the details of the Arab-Israeli conflict since the first disengagement agreements on the Egyptian and Syrian fronts and has participated in all the negotiations since the peace initiative.

At the end of this week, ROSE AL-YUSUF says, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali will hold an expanded meeting with leading diplomatic officials at the Foreign Ministry to draw up Egypt's main strategic principles in the coming phase. These principles will specifically be along two lines:

1. Commitment to the main principles of our foreign policy on racial discrimination, support for the political and economic independence of the Third World states, support for the principles of nonalinement, eagerness to coordinate with the African and Asian groups, and an explanation of the new framework for Egypt's moves to the main international political circles.

It is known that between now and this autumn two summit conferences will be held representing more than half the population of the world. The first is the African summit conference and the second the nonalined summit conference scheduled to be held in Havana, the capital of Cuba.

2. Steering the Egyptian diplomatic activity in the coming phase toward serving the objectives of economic development with stress on contacts with the international and regional economic organizations such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the EEC, taking into consideration the trade and economic agreements signed between Egypt and the rest of the world. Also, considering increasing the trade exchange with the world states, especially the big industrial states such as Japan and West Germany in the field of importing technological expertise, and with the states of Africa and the Third World with a view to coordinating and increasing trade exchange with them.

ROSE AL-YUSUF says that although there is no diplomatic representation so far between Egypt and Israel, Israeli Prime Minister Menahim Begin will be given an official reception in Cairo as prime minister, for the following reasons:

1. The internationally accepted principle of reciprocal treatment, since President as-Sadat was given an official reception in Jerusalem.

2. Egypt's acceptance of Resolution 242 is considered an implicit recognition of Israel. It is known that this resolution was also accepted by Syria, Jordan and most other Arab states. This recognition was confirmed by the disengagement agreement, which was also signed by Syria. The legal recognition, though not diplomatic representation, came with the signing of the peace treaty.

An international precedent in this connection--a major source of international law--was President Nixon's official reception in Beijing when there was no diplomatic recognition or representation between the United States and the PRC.

ROSE AL-YUSUF ON PLANNED MOVES IN SINAI

NC010920 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 April--Today's edition of ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine reports that Egypt and Israel will officially lodge copies of the peace treaty with the United Nations within the next 2 weeks.

The magazine adds that UN forces will control the demilitarized zone between the Egyptian and Israeli forces in order to fill the vacuum that will be created by the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Sinai in accordance with the timetable contained in the military annex, which stipulates that the Egyptian forces should move after 7 days in order to fill all the areas as Israel withdraws from them.

The magazine points out that the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai to beyond the temporary Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line will take place in five subphases whereby Egypt will regain the area of Al-'Arish and its airport within 2 months from the signing of the agreement and the oil wells within 7 months from now.

REPORTS ON IDENTITY OF AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL DENIED

NC020001 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 1 Apr 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 April--An official source in the presidential office has denied the report published by the Israeli newspaper HA'ARETZ that President Anwar as-Sadat has chosen Hasan at-Tuhami, the deputy prime minister in the presidential office, to be the first Egyptian ambassador to Israel.

The official source said in a statement tonight that this report, which has been carried by a number of foreign news agencies and radios, is fabricated and untrue.

The official source explained that the question of choosing the first Egyptian ambassador to Israel was premature and would be discussed toward the end of this year, after the first phase of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai had been completed.

SNA: EGYPT EXPELS ASSISTANT SOVIET MILITARY ATTACHE

LD011144 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr--The Egyptian Government has decided to expel the assistant Soviet military attache in Cairo and to consider him persona non grata.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry summoned the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Cairo and handed him a note containing the Egyptian Government's decision that the assistant Soviet military attache should leave Egypt within 24 hours as persona non grata.

The Egyptian security authorities, it is reported, arrested the assistant attache as he was receiving a number of reports.

DANISH DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC311950 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1935 GMT 31 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 31 March--The Danish defense minister, Poul Sogaard, arrived in Cairo tonight for a 4-day visit during which he will visit the Danish forces with the UN Emergency Forces in Sinai. The Danish minister was welcomed on arrival by the military spokesman, Maj Gen Hasan al-Katib, and Danish Ambassador in Cairo Jorgen Korsgaard-Pedersen.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES JORDANIAN PRIME MINISTER BADRAN

JN3O1714 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1612 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 March--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr today received Mudar Badran, prime minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Mr Badran conveyed to the president a message from King Husayn concerning the efforts exerted by Iraq in the interest of the Arab cause and solidarity.

ATH-THAWRAH AFFIRMS EGYPTIANS WILL TOPPLE AS-SADAT

JN011115 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 April--The Iraqi papers published here today describe the Arab foreign and economy ministers' resolutions as a great and decisive triumph for the Arab nation. However, the papers underline the fact that these resolutions mark the minimum level of required Arab joint action.

Commenting on the subject, ATH-THAWRAH says that the Arab resolutions come as a decisive answer and painful blow to everyone who wagered on a rift in the Arab body, a division in the Arab stand and individualism among the Arabs. ATH-THAWRAH, the organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, adds that the Arab nation's triumph over the traitor, who has abandoned the Arabs' inalienable rights, ignored the Arab nation's fateful issues and conspired with the enemies against this nation's existence and entity, demonstrates the genuine roots of this nation and its ability to surmount all difficulties and critical obstacles that might stand in the way of our long and difficult march. ATH-THAWRAH stresses that the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference was equal to the pan-Arab responsibilities and that its resolutions were adopted unanimously. These resolutions are explicit and straightforward in connection with severing diplomatic, political and economic relations with the traitor As-Sadat's regime.

The paper emphasizes that our nation, while standing on the threshold of a very dangerous and decisive phase, anticipates that all its sincere sons and its struggling masses will further escalate the struggle and continue effective action to cope with and foil the plot and to stand firmly in the face of all those endangering this nation's dignity. Our struggling masses will firmly confront the treason of Egypt's ruler and isolate him together with his defeatist regime. Our masses will expose As-Sadat's treason which he has committed against his nation and people.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: Once again we want to confirm our belief in the abilities of our Arab people in Egypt to overcome this critical ordeal. We stress our great confidence in the Egyptian people's struggle spirit. These people have sincerely participated in all the nation's battles and will continue to fight with greater belief and confidence until they topple As-Sadat and eliminate the treasonous deal which he signed with the Zionist entity.

The paper says: The Arab foreign and economy ministers' resolutions, which form an integral part of our pan-Arab responsibilities, will definitely be a great help to our people in Egypt and will contribute to their pan-Arab battle against the As-Sadat regime. ATH-THAWRAH concludes: The day will come when Egypt will regain its former history and when it will restore its strength after defeating all those who have betrayed our cause, sold the land and distorted the Egyptian people's will.

'ARAFAT MEETS WITH BA'TH PARTY FOUNDER 'AFLAQ

JN301509 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 March--Founder-leader Comrade Michel 'Aflaq, secretary general of the Ba'th Party, received in his office at the Ba'th Party National Command building today Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman.

Comrade 'Aflaq welcomed Mr 'Arafat and said that crises in the Arab homeland destroy any hesitations and unify all sincere Arabs and those who fight for the one cause. 'Aflaq added: We are about to enter into a fierce and arduous battle with the enemies of our nation, and we are aware of our difficult path.

'Aflaq said that As-Sadat's treason will not change anything in the Arab struggle and that the Arab people of Egypt are famous for their greatness and ancient history. Our nation, he added, will be stronger than its enemies if our masses are properly guided and led. 'Aflaq pointed out that unity is our first motto and that the Arabs must plan ahead of the enemy in order to obtain positive results.

'Arafat praised the political statement issued yesterday after the talks held by delegations from the Ba'th Party and the Palestinian resistance factions. He briefed the founder-leader on the developments in the Palestinian cause on the Arab and world levels.

Ba'th, Fatah Talks

JN301616 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1538 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 March--A meeting was held in Baghdad today between delegations of the Ba'th Party and the Fatah movement. The Ba'th Party delegation was headed by Na'im Haddad, Ba'th Party National Command member and official in charge of the Bureau of Palestine and Armed Struggle, and the Palestinian delegation by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

During the meeting, which was conducted in an atmosphere of understanding and cordiality, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways to confront the imperialist-Zionist plots against the Arab nation after the signing of the treaty of capitulation and humiliation between As-Sadat and the Zionist entity.

Ba'th, Fatah Joint Statement

JN312134 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2055 GMT 31 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 31 March--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Palestinian National Liberation Movement--Fatah have affirmed that they will use all possible and available revolutionary means to safeguard the Arab nation's rights and punish those who relinquish these rights.

In a joint statement issued here today on their talks, the Ba'th Party and Fatah delegations called on the Arab countries to adhere totally and genuinely to the implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions and to consider "any party that does not adhere to this as As-Sadat's accomplice in treason."

The text of the statement is as follows:

At the invitation of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and a Fatah delegation headed by brother Salah Khal'f, member of the Fatah Central Committee, and including brother Muhammad Abu Mayzar, member of the Fatah Revolutionary Council and official in charge of foreign relations, visited Baghdad 27-31 March 1979.

Ba'th Party Secretary General Comrade Michel 'Aflaq received PLO Executive Committee chairman brother Yasir 'Arafat and the brother delegation members and exchanged views on the current Arab situation and means of confronting the conspiracy against our nation in the wake of the act of treason perpetrated by traitor As-Sadat.

Comrade Saddam Husayn, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general and Revolution Command Council vice chairman, also received brother Yasir 'Arafat and the brother members of the delegation and exchanged views with them on the new situation in the Arab arena as a result of As-Sadat's treason. They also discussed the revolutionary means that should be adopted by the Arab revolutionary forces to confront the treasonous conspiracy and the forces which support and back it.

A round of talks was held between a delegation representing the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party under Na'im Haddad, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and officer in charge of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office, and including Comrade Nasif 'Awwad, member of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office, and Majid al-'Ayid, the office director; and a Fatah delegation under brother Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, and including Muhammad Abu Mayzar, alias Abu Hatim.

The meetings, which were held in an atmosphere of understanding, frankness and feeling for the pan-Arab responsibility, centered on the current Arab situation resulting from As-Sadat's treason and on the ways to confront the treasonous plot. They also discussed bilateral relations and ways to develop them in light of their joint understanding of the nature of the stage. They agreed on the need to solidly confront treason and those supporting it.

The two sides agreed on the following points:

1. To ask the Arab countries which participated in the Baghdad summit conference to fully and genuinely comply with the implementation of the summit's resolutions to consider any side which does not comply with these resolutions or which tries to circumvent or abort these resolutions or tries to give economic and political support to As-Sadat as a partner in the treason to be confronted with all available and possible means.

2. To call on the progressive forces and regimes to take revolutionary measures beyond the minimum limit and to be up to the level of the aspirations of the Arab masses and their determination. The two sides believe this can be achieved through the complete nationalization of the national oil so as to turn it into an effective weapon in the Arab revolution. This can also be achieved through the economic and political boycott of the United States and through striking at U.S. interests in the region and wherever possible.

3. The establishment of unity between fraternal Syria and Iraq is the decisive answer to the conspiracy. The establishment of a strategic, allied relationship between this unified state and the Palestinian revolution and the support given by the revolutionary and progressive regimes and forces to the Palestinian revolution will enable the Arab nation to confront the conspiracy and defeat it. The two sides stress the need to develop the Front of Confrontation and Steadfastness through the promotion of its formulations and programs of action and through strengthening its ties with the future unified state so as to mobilize all the forces of the Arab nation in the fateful battle.

4. To use all possible and available revolutionary means to preserve the rights of the nation, punish those who tamper with these rights and plot against them, and work together to establish a progressive, pan-Arab, nationalist front which will shoulder the task of leading the mass struggle to preserve these rights.

5. The two sides salute the struggle of the people in the occupied Arab territories under the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and their splendid steadfastness in the face of the odious Zionist occupation. The two sides will work together to support this struggle and offer all kinds of assistance to entrench the masses' steadfastness and to expand their struggle capabilities.

6. The two sides also salute our popular masses in fraternal Egypt and their patriotic and progressive forces which confront As-Sadat's treason. They will work together to offer all kinds of assistance and support to enable them to destroy treason and restore Egypt to its original Arab background.

7. The two sides salute the struggle of our masses in fraternal Lebanon and their nationalist and pan-Arab movement. They will work to strengthen their struggle against the Zionist and isolationist plots by all available means.

[Words indistinct] world liberation forces toward the conspiracy and their condemnation of As-Sadat's treason. The two sides call on all freedom-loving people to express their true stands, to support right and condemn aggression.

'AZIZ, 'ARAFAT DENOUNCE ATTACK ON EGYPTIAN PARTY

JN011126 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 1 April--Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member, and Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Comm'ttee chairman, have denounced the storming by As-Sadat's authorities of the headquarters of the Progressive Unionist National Grouping Party in Egypt.

In a statement published by the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR today, 'Aziz said that this operation "reveals the true face of the As-Sadat regime." 'Aziz added that As-Sadat "is afraid of the patriotic voice which the party expresses. Therefore, he resorts to repression and terror to silence the free voices."

'Arafat told AS-SAFIR that this operation reveals the repressive nature of the Egyptian regime and "it is time for this party to confront this treasonous regime, and I believe that it will do so soon."

DIPLOMATIC, POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH EGYPT SEVERED

JN012021 Amman Domestic Television in English 2000 GMT 1 Apr 79 JN

[Text] The Council of Ministers, chaired by Prime Minister Mr Mudar Badran, discussed tonight the recommendations and decisions of the Arab foreign ministers' conference in Baghdad and decided in the light of these decisions to sever diplomatic and political relations with Egypt.

AMBASSADOR TO CAIRO RETURNS TO AMMAN, COMMENTS

JN020718 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Jordanian Ambassador in Cairo Dhuqan al-Hindawi returned to Amman last night at the end of his term as ambassador in Cairo in implementation of the resolutions of the Arab foreign ministers conference held in Baghdad on 27 March. The resolutions provide for withdrawing Arab ambassadors from Cairo.

In a statement to reporters at the airport Al-Hindawi said: It is painful and tragic indeed that Cairo discards 20 Arab ambassadors to receive Menahem Begin. He said: It is clear that the Egyptian president started some time ago to take Egypt away from the Arab world and bring it closer to cooperation with Israel--the number one enemy of the Arabs.

Al-Hindawi said: His majesty King Husayn exerted continuous efforts to dissuade the Egyptian president from continuing his determination and to remain with the joint pan-Arab action.

Al-Hindawi said that proceeding from Jordan's firm pan-Arab policy charted for the supreme Arab interests by His Majesty King Husayn, Jordan tried several times to persuade the Egyptian president to remain with the Arab fold, but the Egyptian president refused and signed a bilateral treaty with Israel.

Al-Hindawi stressed that the Arab people in Egypt are fully aware that throughout Egypt's very long history, its president is trying for the first time to uproot Egypt and take it away from its destiny, nobility and history. This attempt will not succeed, due to the awareness of all factions of the Egyptian people--the intelligentsia, workers and peasants.

Al-Hindawi pointed out that the Egyptian president's attempt forced the Arab foreign ministers to adopt their resolutions, which we pray to God will be a good omen for Egypt's return to the Arab fold as a beating heart for the Arabs and a penetrating spear for the national Arab battles.

INTERIOR MINISTER: EGYPTIANS IN JORDAN TO BE TREATED WELL

JN010950 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Apr 79 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman--Asked by an AR-RA'Y correspondent about the treatment of Egyptians residing in Jordan, Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar said: Egyptian workers and nationals residing in Jordan will receive the same good treatment they have always received here. Nothing will change regarding the conditions for residence, work and visits enjoyed by them and other Arab brethren. They will continue to find all respect and concern in Jordan in accordance with the instructions of His Majesty King Husayn.

The interior minister emphasized that the Egyptian and other Arab brethren residing in Jordan will continue to be appreciated and respected by the Jordanian Government and people and that there will be no change in their condition.

PRIME MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON BAGHDAD VISIT

JN302112 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 30 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Mudar Badran returned home tonight from Baghdad after delivering a message from his majesty the king to the Iraqi president. The message expresses Jordan's keenness to safeguard solidarity among Arab states. Mr Badran also had talks in Baghdad with a number of Arab foreign ministers.

The prime minister was met upon arrival by Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and Minister of Interior Sulayman 'Arar.

In a statement upon arrival, the prime minister said he had met with Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and delivered a message from his majesty the king. The message deals with the current situation in the area and his majesty's keeness to safeguard the unity of Arab ranks.

The prime minister added that the Iraqi president was extremely optimistic that the Arab Foreign Ministers Conference would come out with positive results. He expressed the hope that the conference would produce satisfactory results capable of facing the consequences of the bilateral peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

In reply to questions, Mr Badran said: Jordan's stand inside the conference stems from a profound sense of responsibility and complete awareness of the Zionist plans. He added that the Baghdad conference was convened to implement the resolutions of the Baghdad summit, which include economic sanctions as well as political action against Egypt. He said Jordan's delegation to the conference was taking part in the meetings to discuss with its colleagues the implementation of the Baghdad summit decisions.

U.S. DECISION ON AID TO JORDAN DRAWS ATTACK

JN011138 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Apr 79 pp 1, 14 JN

[Jum'Ah Hammad article: "Arabs: Wake Up and Listen"]

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has made blunt statements about technical aid to Jordan, which is offered under the guise of friendship and the desire for peace, maintaining stability and strengthening Jordan's self-defense. All of a sudden, this aid has become conditional on Jordan's joining the Camp David accords. The continuation of aid and cooperation has become conditional on Jordan's contribution to implementing the Camp David deals.

More than any one else, King Husayn has always been aware of the strings attached to foreign aid and the serious consequences of depending on such aid. For years King Husayn has been constantly calling for solidarity, coordination and unity among the Arab ranks. He has also called for building the intrinsic Arab power because such power is our goal. He realizes that coordination, solidarity and the unity of ranks are the only means to accomplish our tasks and reach our goals. There is no doubt that intrinsic Arab power is the only way to get rid of all foreign aid and thus prevent any pressure or obstacles from being imposed on any Arab side which is eager to defend itself and to be free of all conditions connected with foreign aid. The decision by the U.S. House of Representatives exposes the true nature of U.S. aid and of the U.S. hypocrisy which is disguised by claims of friendship and the desire to cooperate with the world peoples. This decision also exposes the true face of the so-called free world. Moreover, it further underlines the sincerity and importance of King Husayn's constant call to build the Arabs' intrinsic power, without which they will never be free or able to liberate and defend themselves. The Arabs must wake up, listen well and work if they really mean what they say about their desire for freedom and unity.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO ARAB JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE

JN011346 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 1 Apr 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad has emphasized the important role of Arab journalists in exposing treason, enlightening the citizens and calling for the pooling of Arab resources in the current phase of struggle. The president emphasized this in a message he addressed to the sixth conference of Arab journalists, which began its work this morning in Baghdad. The message was delivered on his behalf by Sabir Falhut, head of the Syrian delegation to the conference.

Speaking about the current Arab situation, the president said: In the present situation, there cannot be double interpretations and middle-of-the-road stands. We are faced with an open conspiracy threatening the safety and security of the nation. Whoever does not fight this conspiracy is a colluder, if not a conniver--a situation we do not want to see any Arab in.

The president called on the Arab journalists to adopt a clear stand which will foil the conspiracy of our enemies and their attempts to involve other Arab sides in the capitulatory agreement. The president added: When the choice is between living a free and dignified life or being humiliated, then we definitely will not tolerate humiliation, regardless of the cost we have to pay for choosing to live a free and dignified life and regardless of the sacrifices required by the bitter struggle.

EGYPT REPORTEDLY TAKES ACTION AGAINST SYRIAN NATIONALS

JN311740 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 Mar 79 JN

[Text] The Egyptian authorities continue their arbitrary and repressive measures against Syrian nationals in Egypt. News agencies quote arrivals from Cairo as saying that the campaign of repression has been launched against all Arab nationals, including students. The agencies add that the Egyptian authorities have arrested several students on false charges. The Egyptian regime's action is aimed at forcing the Arab nationals, particularly the Syrians, to leave Egypt as As-Sadat has turned it into a land open to the enemies and imperialism.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES 'ARAFAT, OTHER PLO OFFICIALS

JN021248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Apr 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at noon today Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine National Council Khalid al-Fahum, member of the PLO Executive Committee 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar and Fatah Central Committee members Salah Khalaf and Mahmud 'Abbas.

They discussed action in the coming period and in light of the Arab foreign and economy ministers' resolutions which were unanimously adopted in Baghdad. These resolutions provide for measures against the As-Sadat regime, which signed a capitulatory treaty with the enemy.

The conferees also reviewed the general situation in the Arab area, the latest developments and the results of the latest Arab contacts.

ALGERIA

OAU SECRETARY GENERAL KODJO MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD311748 Algiers APS in English 1500 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 31 Mar 79 (APS)--President Chadli Bendjedid received Saturday Mr. Edem Kodjo, secretary general of the OAU (Organization of African Unity).

Mr. Edem Kodjo arrived Friday in Algiers on an official visit. Upon arrival, he said his visit was very important. "The OAU secretary general should be in direct contact with African leaders in order to be just and objective in his missions", he added.

Mr. Edem Kodjo is to leave Algiers today.

Departure Statement

LD010130 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo left Algiers this evening after an official visit to Algeria, during which he held several talks with senior Algerian officials.

In a statement at the airport, Kodjo said that the talks were positive and that they were held in a friendly atmosphere. The problems of the African Continent were discussed and views were exchanged on finding a just solution to African issues within the framework of the OAU.

Edem Kodjo said that Algeria has never refused to receive the OAU subcommittee charged with the task of studying the Sahara issue. He affirmed that the issue of the Western Sahara will find a solution in accordance with the OAU recommendations and its basic provisions and also in accordance with the discussion of the heads of African states and foreign ministers.

Kodjo added that Algeria has contributed to strengthening the OAU and consolidating its struggle.

Edem Kodjo was received during his stay in Algiers by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, and by Prime Minister Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani.

LIBYA

OFFICIAL CALLS EGYPTIAN ALERT 'PREMEDITATED AGGRESSION'

NC301612 Paris AFP in English 1556 GMT 30 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Paris, March 30 (AFP)--The reported alert of Egyptian troops was a "premeditated aggression", the head of the Libyan Government External Relations Bureau, Ahmed Chahati, said here today.

Mr Chahati, who was visiting Paris for an Islamic-Christian conference, alleged that a secret clause in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty provided for Egyptian forces to be moved from the Israeli frontier to the Libyan border. "In the event of aggression we can counterattack," said Mr Chahati. He refused to give details of Libyan forces deployed along the frontier.

At a press conference today Mr Chahati called on France and other European countries not to support President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt, saying this would be during the press conference Mr Chahati made a strong attack on Saudi Arabia, which he said was behind the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. [sentence as received]

AT-TURAYKI RETURNS FROM BAGHDAD CONFERENCE

LD011846 Tripoli JANA in English 1636 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Tripoli, April 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, yesterday evening returned to Tripoli after having participated in the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference which was held in Baghdad.

Dr at-Turayki made a statement to JANA in which he said the results of the conference were important and commensurate with the gravity of the capitulation treaty signed by the defeated Egyptian president and Zionist enemy.

He said: "The Arab nation has realised the danger of the treasonous conspiracy and has taken the appropriate resolutions. The Jamahiriyah played a basic role in arriving at these resolutions, along with the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries." He said the parties convened in Baghdad had realised that the Jamahiriyah's policy, which had earlier warned of the danger, was sound.

The foreign secretary said the Arab nation had proved its capability of confronting the Zionist-imperialist-reactionary conspiracy.

Dr at-Turayki said there was an emerging trend favouring the boycott of any regime supporting the defeated Egyptian president.

AT-TURAYKI DEPARTS FOR CHAD CONFERENCE IN NIGERIA

LD011851 Tripoli JANA in English 1634 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, April 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign secretary, Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, headed for Nigeria today at noon to participate in meetings of the Chad national reconciliation conference due to resume this evening in the northern Nigerian city of Kano.

The conference is being attended by various Chad parties and neighbouring countries.

The Kano conference had started a month ago when agreement was reached for bringing peace to Chad.

HAWATIMAH, HABASH ARRIVE IN TRIPOLI 1 APRIL

LD020936 Tripoli JANA in English 0828 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 2 April, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Mr Nayif Hawatimah, and the secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Dr George Habash, arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening. Present at their reception in Tripoli International Airport were representatives from the Arab Liaison Office and the Palestine Liberation Organisation's office in Tripoli.

Mr Hawatimah and Dr Habash made a statement in Tripoli International Airport in which they said that their visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah falls within the context of coordinating the positions of those who rejected the treasonous, capitulationist stance, and the shameful, submissive treaties signed by the defeated Egyptian president and the racist Zionist enemy. They declared their total rejection for all capitulationist solutions liberating Palestine lay in the use of force. [sentence as received]

AL-QADHDHAFI RETURNS TO TRIPOLI FROM MALTA VISIT

LD011825 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] The leader of the great 1 September revolution, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, returned to Tripoli at noon today from Malta following his 2-day visit. He was welcomed on arrival at Tripoli International Airport by Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, brother Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy and others.

MAURITANIA

AFP: BLACKS RESIGN FROM CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

PA311323 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 31 Mar 79 PA

[Text] Dakar, Senegal, March 31 (AFP)--Seventeen Mauritanian blacks have resigned from the National Consultative Council in protest at the unequal ethnic division, informed sources said here today.

The mass resignation came last night in a letter to head of state Colonel Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, the sources said. The group of 17 Mauritanians of Negro-African origin [word indistinct] on Thursday that the national council would have 81 representatives of the Moorish community.

The opening ceremony for the consultative council, scheduled for midday yesterday to which the diplomatic corps in the Mauritanian capital had been invited and at which Colonel Saleck was to make a speech, was at the last minute cancelled.

The radio later said the inaugural session had been postponed to enable all the council members to attend it.

Reports here say that only 40 councillors had turned up and some Moorish figures had decided to boycott the meeting.

The incident, which threatens to cause a major crisis within the regime, follows a wave of agitation in certain academic circles in Nouakchott. Several teachers struck on Monday in protest at the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, resulting later in security forces intervening to disperse students and teachers.

TUNISIA

AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT RECALLED FOR CONSULTATIONS

LD312336 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] It has been learned from sources close to the Foreign Ministry that the Tunisian Government has recalled the Tunisian ambassador to Cairo for consultations. Ambassador Habib Nouira will return to Tunis today, Sunday morning.

CABINET APPROVES BEGIN TRIP TO EGYPT, TREATY

TA011118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 1 Apr 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] The day before the prime minister's trip to Cairo, the weekly Cabinet meeting in Jerusalem ended about an hour ago. At its conclusion, Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or met the correspondents and made this statement.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am honored to inform you that the Israeli Cabinet unanimously ratified the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. The Cabinet also approved the prime minister's trip as an official visit to Egypt which will take place tomorrow and the day after tomorrow. The deputy prime minister will be acting prime minister during his absence. The defense minister informed the Cabinet today that the date of his visit to Egypt has not yet been determined.

A few minutes ago the prime minister spoke on the telephone with his aide-de-camp Brigadier General Poran who is already in Cairo, and with the director general of his office, Dr Ben-Elisar, who is also in Cairo and they informed him that the Egyptians are preparing a state reception for the prime minister. They are awaiting his arrival. There is no foundation to the reports made yesterday that they wish to postpone this visit. On the contrary, the Egyptians insist that the visit take place in accordance with President as-Sadat's invitation to the prime minister--tomorrow. There is total cooperation between our delegation, our advance delegation in Cairo, and between the Egyptian authorities on all aspects of preparations for the visit. The prime minister will be received with the playing of Hatiqva [Israeli national anthem]. Israeli flags will be raised in the streets of Cairo wherever he will visit. This is the general good atmosphere in which the visit will take place and which will begin, as I said earlier, tomorrow.

Further Details

TA011640 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 1 Apr 79 TA

[From the IDF Afternoon Newsreel]

[Excerpts] Our correspondent Asher Fish reports on the Cabinet session.

[Fish--live in studio] At today's Cabinet session, the first since the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, the ministers drank a toast to the State of Israel, the Jewish people and the peace. The toast took place after the Cabinet had officially ratified the peace treaty. Thus, in fact, Israel's share in the entire process of ratification of the peace treaty came to an end. The treaty will become valid only after the Government of Egypt ratifies it and the two governments exchange copies of the agreements. Today all the ministers received a photo of the text of the treaty in Hebrew signed by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Presidents as-Sadat and Carter. No voting was held at the session on the treaty; the prime minister asked whether there were any opposed to the ratification of the treaty and, when there was no response, it was in fact ratified. Thus, it is not known whether there were any who abstained from the ratification.

The prime minister reported to the ministers on talks he held in the United States with the U.S. President and the president of Egypt; he also reported on the Memorandum of Understanding between Israel and the United States and Ministers Ehrlich and Weizman completed reports on their respective areas.

The Memorandum of Understanding between Israel and the United States was also ratified at today's Cabinet session.

The Cabinet also decided today to establish a committee headed by the director-general of the prime minister's office, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, which will be responsible for preparing for the implementation of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. The committee will include representatives of all the ministers; most of its members will be directors of ministries, some of them will be senior officials. The defense minister was the first to make his appointment to the committee and he named Maj Gen Avraham Tamir to be the Defense Ministry's representative to that committee. The Cabinet decided to meet shortly and hold a special session in which they will discuss Israel's social problems in the era of peace.

BEGIN REMARKS ON DEPARTURE FOR CAIRO REPORTED

TA020822 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0808 GMT 2 Apr 79 TA

[Statement by Prime Minister Menahem Begin at Ben-Gurion Airport prior to departure for Cairo--live]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, I am leaving for Cairo with my hand outstretched in peace and with an open heart in order to meet with President as-Sadat and with the Egyptian people whose well-being and peace we seek. In order to appreciate this event we have to pose this simple question: Two years ago, did any of you citizens of Israel conceive that today, on 2 April 1979, a person holding the office of prime minister of Israel would leave for Cairo to be received there with a guard of honor and the playing of Hatiqva [Israel's national anthem]?

One can say without hesitation that 2 years ago no one in Israel conceived of such a possibility and, behold, hope has turned into reality. I am especially pleased and happy deep in my heart that I am being accompanied by the great heroes who fought for Israel's resurrection and its independence--members of the Hagana, the Palmah, the Irgun and the Lehi. I have been dreaming for 35 years about the day when brotherhood would be established between all the warriors. The day was long in coming, but it came. Thank you.

AUTONOMY COMMITTEE TO BE CONVENED UPON BEGIN'S RETURN

TA011221 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 1 Apr 79 TA

[Text] This week, after his return from Egypt, the prime minister will convene the ministerial committee to determine Israel's positions in the negotiations on autonomy. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that today the minister of the interior will abolish the regulations forbidding visits to Egypt. A committee headed by the director of the prime minister's office has been established to watch over the implementation of the treaty with Egypt. Its purpose will be to initiate contacts between Israeli ministers and ministers in the Egyptian Government in order to solve mutual problems in the spheres of health, transport, passage from one country to another and other problems.

DAYAN INTERVIEWED ON AUTONOMY, ROLE IN NEGOTIATIONS

TA301415 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 20 Mar 79 p 1 Supplement TA

[Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan interviewed by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat: "I Do Not Know What Will Come Next or Whether I Will Take Part in the Negotiations Over Autonomy"--time and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Two years ago, here in your home, you explained to me that you were joining the Begin government in order to advance peace.

This, then, is a closed chapter. What now?

[Answer] There is a political future and one less important--the personal one. The first thing is that the written agreement must be fulfilled and turned into real peace and I am not casting scorn on the written section. On the contrary, I see it as being of prime importance: The Egyptian Government, with the agreement of the Egyptian nation, declares--no more war. It is true that this comes as a result of 30 years of failure to defeat Israel. But, in addition to the declaration, we have a peace program which must be fulfilled. First we must turn the treaty into an actual way of life, and this includes such painful things as removing settlements. We must also determine proper neighborly relations with Egypt. From this aspect, the next 3 years will be ones of building peace. Second, within a month we will begin negotiations over autonomy. This is the second item and it is linked with the first.

[Question] Before we get on to your personal future, how do you see the country's internal future?

[Answer] Our domestic pains are well known. This begins with our economic and social situation and goes on to our isolated position in the world and our relations with the Jews of the world, who are not always sympathetic. There is a great deal of work.

[Question] And your personal future?

[Answer] This chapter, as I said, I really see as closed. It is really a chapter on its own. It is rarely possible, in political life, to see a defined chapter with a beginning and an end and maybe a middle: from the meetings with At-Tuhami and As-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem up to the last, formal session this week in Washington. We will see what happens next.

[Question] I reserve the right to return to your personal future. In the meantime--was As-Sadat right when he said that 16 months had been wasted?

[Answer] Maybe there was some waste, but As-Sadat is responsible for most of it. When he had already agreed to the treaty almost as it is, As-Sadat did not want to approve it. So what did he claim? At Blair House we completed an agreement with all its articles and it was As-Sadat who did not want to approve it. If As-Sadat is crying over wasted time, he should remember who is to blame for it. Even before that, after the Leeds Castle Conference, Secretary of State Vance wanted to get on with the negotiations at once despite the sharp differences of opinion, but Egypt did not want to.

[Question] The story goes that back in Ismalia peace could have been established with the conditions that have been achieved now.

[Answer] At Ismailia the Egyptians wanted a Palestinian state.

[Question] Had we recognized the legitimate rights of the Palestinians at Ismailia, as we did at Camp David, would the wagon not have moved forward?

[Answer] It would not have moved without the legitimate rights of the Palestinians being defined correctly. Anyone who thinks or thought--and there were many who thought so--that with a sentence here and there, Kreisky's version or another, the matter could be solved, is deluding himself and others. A treaty cannot be made from sentences. Such sentences must be translated into the language of reality.

After Leeds Castle we wanted to get down to the heart of the matter, but the Egyptians refused and did not even agree to send an envoy to Vance who sat in Jerusalem and returned to the United States disappointed. So why are they talking about wasted time?

[Question] Was Carter's visit really necessary to get the wagon moving?

[Answer] It was unavoidable to use pressure to reach a supreme effort by both sides to arrive at a compromise on the few remaining articles. There were two possibilities: doing this in Israel and Cairo or at Camp David II. But it was certainly necessary for the two leaders to participate in this. Under no circumstances was it possible to close the gaps without them and without their concessions and their willingness to move toward each other. Since Begin and As-Sadat, each for his own reasons, refused to go to Camp David, Carter came to the Middle East.

[Question] Did Carter let you in on the secret of his plan to come to the Middle East?

[Answer] No. The question was only how to get the tips of the three pyramids together. What Carter did tell me was that a supreme effort would have to be made because time was passing rapidly and there was a feeling of urgency after Iran. If we do not end now, he said, it is doubtful whether it would ever be possible to end it.

[Question] Was there a threatening note in his remarks then?

[Answer] Not a note of threat, but of urgency. Not that U.S. time was slipping away, but that it was doubtful whether As-Sadat would be still able to make the agreement later.

[Question] In this area there is an intriguing issue which has not yet been explained. I mean the message by Ambassador Efrayim 'Evron which shocked the Cabinet. Did you really not know about it? Somebody in the Cabinet spoke at the time about a plot.

[Answer] This is a rather sticky issue, but you have asked--I am answering. One evening at Camp David the Americans were speaking with some of our people--with Ambassador 'Evron, Director General Ben-Elisar and others. Then the ambassador told me that he wanted to send a cable to Begin with his impressions of the Americans' remarks. I told him: Go ahead, send it if you want, but send it in your name. It is your responsibility and I do not even want to read its contents. He certainly asked me whether he was permitted to send it and I authorized it. I regard this as not only the right, but the duty of an ambassador to inform the government about matters as he sees them. What is an ambassador there for? To tell the government only what it wants to hear? I don't want to say anything here about the statements by members of the Cabinet.

[Question] Nevertheless, Carter's coming was not sufficient, because at a certain moment even the talks with him were on the edge of a breakdown. What happened then and how was the situation saved?

[Answer] There were serious differences of opinion on one issue--the interim stages of the withdrawal--which had split into subissues: oil and ambassadors. By the way, this issue remained outstanding in Washington until the last moment and was only concluded after mutual concessions. In Jerusalem, during Carter's visit, there were both formal and practical questions. The formal question: whether it was permissable and necessary to make compromise proposals even after the Cabinet had already made decisions, or would they say: We have decided--take it or leave it.

Then Carter would have packed his bags and gone home. The practical question was: What to propose? That is, not only whether it was permissable to propose, but also whether there was anything to propose. I thought that it was the foreign minister's duty to hunt for a way out of the impasse and I felt obligated to try. I was also helped by other ambassadors in formulating the proposal and I was happy to have their help.

[Question] Was this hunt informal or official?

[Answer] Not official. No ministerial committee was set up. When I went up to Vance in the Knesset gallery, my intention was mainly technical: to request a postponement of the meeting with him, to allow us to search for a way out of the impasse and prevent a crisis and a freeze. There were ministers who were angry about the very fact of the initiative and said: Are you vacillating? This means that you are proposing second thoughts. That was the correct interpretation. I was not trying to make a revision, but I did want to turn on a red light and tell the Cabinet: Let us rethink the whole affair. Afterward, with the prime minister's consent, I went to Vance and also proposed--without the prime minister's permission--that Carter contact Begin and schedule a meeting with him. I made a certain proposal on a disputed issue and the proposal appeared reasonable to Vance, but not in the form I made it. Only the next morning did I tell the prime minister about my proposal and he was not enthusiastic about it. But at breakfast Carter presented it as a U.S. proposal and the rest is history.

[Question] How, in fact, is an agreement made when it is clear in advance that the sides have contradictory interpretations of various matters?

[Answer] I do not know of any issue in the peace treaty involving contradictory interpretations.

[Question] Concerning autonomy?

[Answer] Autonomy is not in the treaty. We have not signed on autonomy. We signed a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and we signed the Camp David agreement. The Camp David agreement speaks in a very, very general way about principles concerning autonomy. From this generalization it is impossible to determine practical rules. After Camp David it took months to turn principles into a peace treaty with Egypt. The same goes for autonomy. It has been agreed that a year will be needed to arrive at an arrangement concerning autonomy. As for the treaty we signed this week, there are no contractory interpretations. I think everything is clear.

[Question] Even on the matter of Jerusalem views are entirely contradictory.

[Answer] That is true, but you are going back to autonomy. Jerusalem is not included in the treaty with Egypt. By the way, neither is Jerusalem mentioned as an issue that must be discussed in the framework of autonomy.

[Question] But Jerusalem is mentioned in the exchange of letters.

[Answer] The letters are to determine that there are different views on this issue, but Jerusalem is not mentioned in any way among the issues which have to be discussed and settled in the framework of autonomy. Neither is autonomy an issue that stands on its own. Autonomy is in fact a temporary way of life, neither permanent nor final, but temporary, for 5 years. The permanent solution has to come after that.

[Question] How does one really get down to the discussion on autonomy?

[Answer] The Cabinet has established a committee of 11 ministers which has to discuss and establish directives. From the technical viewpoint, nothing has been decided. I do not know whether there will be a delegation and who will head it and I do not know what "directives" means.

[Question] Do you know about Al-'Arish and Beersheba?

[Answer] No. This has not been decided. There were only some remarks exchanged in Washington. The general assumption was that the autonomy talks would be held in the area, maybe alternately in Egypt and Israel.

[Question] How do you recommend getting down to the matter of autonomy?

[Answer] I prefer not to talk about this before the debate in the ministerial committee.

[Question] How, in your opinion, ought we to behave in the territories during the negotiations?

[Answer] In general, this period should not be regarded as one of "grab," that is taking a great deal as long as the heavens are open and before they are closed, because what we do not manage now will be lost afterward. We must determine policy on settlement--fleshing-out the settlements and reinforcing them--water, state lands, the application of autonomy to the Arab inhabitants and not to the Israeli settlements, security and IDF freedom of action, which is guaranteed in principle.

[Question] IDF freedom of action for 5 years or beyond that?

[Answer] It has been said beyond that, but not specifically. But there is no need to decide now. After the 5 years of autonomy there should be negotiations between us and Jordan and not between us and autonomy. Let us not cross bridges before we come to them. In the meantime, the IDF is the only army on the borders and in the area. A rational policy must be determined for all these issues, which will be a basis for a common way of life and not a policy of "grab."

[Question] Are you in favor of freezing settlement?

[Answer] No. I do not think there ought to be a freeze on settlement. But they must be regarded as permanent settlements, while making a scrupulous examination of the area and deciding on a timetable which also fits in with political considerations.

[Question] What do you call a "grab?"

[Answer] I mean establishing settlements where we do not think a permanent settlement is necessary. This is a "grab" to take over many plots to create faits accomplis in the field. My proposal, which is already being realized, is just the opposite, to bring water from the Kinneret to settlements in the Jordan Rift Valley. This is constructive and does not come at the expense of others.

[Question] After signing the peace treaty, has our importance risen or fallen in the eyes of the United States?

[Answer] Risen. In fact, today there is a kind of tripartitie pact among the United States, Egypt and Israel. This is not a trivial matter.

This involves the strongest power in the world, with the greatest Arab country in the world and with the one and only Israel. Due to the situation--when, for the moment, others are not participating in the agreement and the Soviet Union is not a partner--this agreement is founded on three feet, and is the basis for U.S. policy in the region. The United States had great difficulty with its policy with Egypt and Saudi Arabia as long as the state of war with Israel continued. This has changed and has permitted the United States to sign the Memorandum of Understanding with us. Israel's importance has risen, then, because the United States has been able to conveniently found a stable policy.

[Question] Are you pleased with what we are to receive from the United States on the basis of the memorandum?

[Answer] I am worried about the financial burden. More than two thirds of the aid is a loan and I do not yet know what the interest will be. After all, $2.2 billion is a lot of money. But, apart from that, I am pleased.

[Question] Could we have increased the portion that is a grant?

[Answer] I do not know. I did not deal with it.

[Question] Over the last few days you have been less pleased about the memorandum than others. Why?

[Answer] I emphasized--not only from the tactical, but also from the substantive aspect--that a peace treaty should not be signed as long as everything had not been settled. There was the fear that the oil issue and other matters would remain open. Then there would have been pressure and a committee would have been set up. I did not regard this favorably and I rejected it completely. It is true that as long as I did not see everything settled, I had great fears. I really worried. That is a foreign minister's job. They were already putting up the tent and driving in the pegs and decorating the stage, and vital matters had not been settled. So should I dance for joy?

[Question] In retrospect, are you pleased?

[Answer] Yes, definitely. Everything has been completed.

[Question] Do you believe that the main problem--that As-Sadat intends, one way or another, self-determination and sovereignty for the Palestinians, while we intend something different--will be solved?

[Answer] I believe we will overcome and I believe fully that this is possible. You are right in that there are different views. The gap is extremely broad. Regretfully, there is also a gap between our position and that of the United States. But I believe we will overcome and the way that appears reasonable to us will be followed and the other side will agree to it. That is--not a division of territory, but a division of life, with each group linked closer to its world. If they want, they will be more closely linked to Jordan and Israel will agree to this. Although recently Jordan has withdrawn from the issue of the territories. Jordan has switched to a position of great extremism.

[Question] What has happened to Husayn?

[Answer] It may be that he no longer wants to be called the compromiser and the one close to Israel, who also meets with Israelis, as he has been called all these years.

Maybe he thinks this will only harm him. Maybe he is telling himself: The Palestinians will be happy and I will concentrate on my kingdom without arguing as in the past. Maybe he wants to return to the arms of the Arab family, after seeing what has happened to As-Sadat.

[Question] He will not be number two in the negotiations?

[Answer] Certainly not in the near future. Certainly not.

[Question] What were your impressions of your Egyptian interlocutors?

[Answer] I always had the impression that they were trying to set a different policy for Egypt. They are sated with failure and difficulties. The different policy includes recognition of Israel, while understanding very well that we do not intend to remove the IDF from the territories. It is my impression that this group has a clear position in favor of ending the war. It follows from this that they favor peaceful relations with Israel. Maybe they do not intend to have mutual disarmament, or intimate relations, or acts deviating from the purely correct. But they certainly want correct relations.

[Question] Beyond the negotiations, did you establish personal friendships with any of them?

[Answer] Not the sort of back-slapping or just chatting friendship. Even with the Jews I have very few relations of that type, if at all. I have no such tendency. But I certainly had sincere, frank talks with them.

[Question] Do you see As-Sadat as a great man?

[Answer] I do not know whether he is great, but a special man. There are two reasons that I have great admiration for him. Subjectively, if As-Sadat had not appeared and there were only the Arab leaders we have known before him, would we have reached this breakthrough? That one Arab leader should say, I am going to make peace with Israel? Maybe we would have waited decades and more for the arrival of one such Arab leader. This is definitely an unusual phenomenon. Does it spring from his greatness? I do not know, but certainly from his uniqueness. The second reason is his firm stand against the Arab world's pressures and his confidence that he is going to make peace with Israel. He has not retreated from this since the day he came to Jerusalem. This certainly proves great personal strength.

[Question] Did you believe him less at first than you do today?

[Answer] I was the first in Israel to say after the Yom Kippur War that As-Sadat wanted peace. Who knows better than you that I was attacked from all sides because of that. But that is what I thought and that is what I said. However, I still say that we must be cautious. Not that I think he intends to cheat us, but not everything is in his hands. We must also be aware that someday he will descend from power, nor is all the power in his hands. We cannot, under any circumstances, say that we have found an Arab leader with whom we can go all the way without differences of opinion.

[Question] Who are you going to appoint as ambassador to Egypt?

[Answer] You would be surprised by the long list of candidates who have proposed themselves or been proposed by others already. Of all types and all sorts. There will be an ambassador.

[Question] Are you prepared to talk about his traits?

[Answer] No, since it would immediately be turned into a personal portrait.

[Question] Are you going to Cairo next week?

[Answer] No. First of all, I was not invited. That is a good reason not to go.

[Question] I have the impression that you are repelled by the ceremonies and courtesies around the peace.

[Answer] Your impression is correct. I have no taste for ceremonies. As chief of staff, I cancelled as many inspections as I could. I have never been distinguished in that field. I must admit that even at ceremonial banquets at the White House I asked permission from my partners at the table, Vance and Arthur Goldberg and their wives, to go to the hotel before the end. I did not feel like sitting.

[Question] In all modesty, what was your share in the peace process?

[Answer] Quantitatively I took a greater part in the negotiations than anyone else; from the first meetings, the secret ones, to the end. Quantitatively I was definitely a full partner. I assume that I was not just a partner from the quantitative aspect, but also participated in the thinking and planning and looking for ways out of the impasse. I also made attempts to get the prime minister's agreement. Prime Minister Begin has views of his own and had he not been prepared to reach certain compromises we would not have reached the peace agreement with Egypt. As-Sadat also made compromises. My part in the negotiations was to recognize reality and, by so doing, I found myself in a fierce argument, as they say, with large sections of the public. My demand to get down to details was met with all sorts of versions, such as those of Kreisky. I hope that now everyone understands that it was necessary to get down to details and not be content with formulations. In these matters, in looking for ways out of the impasse, in coping with this period and in the great quantity of work--this was my share in the negotiations.

[Question] And what now, personally?

[Answer] I do not know, I really do not know. This chapter is closed and I have a feeling of satisfaction. As for the future--I do not know. It depends on what will happen on the autonomy issue; what the guidelines will be, who will deal with it and also if and what my share will be.

[Question] Is the key to your reply possibly in the prime minister's letter to the MAFDAL?

[Answer] I do not know what is in it. It may be that the guidelines the government will establish for the negotiations will not appeal to me and then I will not want to participate in the negotiations. It may be that when the government comes to set up the team that will deal with this it will decide on a team which does not include me. It has experience with me and not all of the Cabinet members lick their lips at my way of negotiating. So my participation in future negotiations could go either way.

MODA'I: ISRAEL TO SEIZE OILFIELDS IF EGYPT CUTS SUPPLY

TA302043 Jerusalem POST in English 30 Mar 79 PP 1, 2 TA

[By Shlomo Maoz]

[Text] Egypt will supply Israel with oil openly, directly and on a permanent basis, Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i said yesterday on his return from the U.S., where he held talks on energy issues in the peace agreement.

The Egyptians originally said only that they would sell Israel oil on a purely commercial basis, as they would to any other country. But after Moda'i's personal intervention, he said, both in the Cabinet and in talks with the Egyptians, Cairo agreed to a specific obligation relating to sales to Israel.

Moda'i said the Egyptians would sell to Israel, at international market prices, the same amount as the Sinai wells are producing on the day they are handed over, or some 2.5 million tons, which is a third of Israel's requirements. Israel has a letter from U.S. President Jimmy Carter, Moda'i pointed out, in which the President wrote that he understands that Egypt will continue to supply oil to Israel on the basis of existing amounts.

The minister said an Israeli-Egyptian technical committee to deal with the handover of the wells would be set up after the peace treaty is ratified by Egypt's Parliament. Egyptian Premier Mustaf Khalil has said he expects this approval to come within a week.

The joint committee on the oilfields will work on such questions as the sale of existing equipment at the Sinai fields, coordinating the handover, and possibly Israeli aid to Egypt in working the fields. It is already clear that the Neptune Company, which is currently exploiting the Alma field in Southern Sinai, will have to cease its operations there, since it did not receive its concession from Egypt.

The supply of Egyptian oil to Israel after the withdrawal will be direct, the minister stressed.

Mod'i also raised again the question of financing underground oil storage facilities. The U.S. claims in the Memorandum of Understanding between the two countries that it has fulfilled its obligations to Israel in this respect by providing money for the purpose, but Israel used the money for other needs.

Moda'i told reporters that any infringement of the treaty by Egypt would oblige Israel to take military action and return to the Suez Canal line as the border between the two countries. Failure to supply oil would, in his opinion, oblige Israel to recapture the oilfields.

Among Israel's most important gains from the treaty, the minister said, are declarations by some African states that they will reestablish relations with Israel severed prior to the Yom Kippur War. He mentioned Nigeria and Gabon, both oil producers, in this context.

ISRAELI SHIP REFUSED ENTRY TO SUEZ CANAL

TA310707 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 31 Mar 79 TA

[Text] The Suez Canal Authority has refused permission for an Israeli cargo ship to pass through the canal. This is reported from sources in the Authority. The sources said that the ship Ashdod requested to pass through the Canal on its way from Haifa Port to South Africa. The request was submitted by the ship's Greek agents. They stated that the ship would pass on 8 April. However, according to the sources, the Canal Authority has not yet received instructions on the passage of Israeli ships. The peace treaty allows Iraeli ships to pass through the Suez but does not state when this becomes valid. For the time being the treaty has not yet been ratified by Egypt's Parliament.

1 APR MORNING PRESS ON BAGHDAD CONFERENCE

TA010745 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 1 Apr 79 TA

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] DAVAR writes that some of the resolutions passed at the Baghdad conference do not have great significance. Other resolutions might be implemented in a much more moderate manner than decided at Baghdad. However, from a political-psychological point of view Egypt's isolation has significance in that the creation of this isolation--the exodus of the Arab ambassadors from Egypt--accompanied by Israel's prime minister's visit might affect President as-Sadat's status. Therefore, the newspaper finds it necessary to propose that Mr Begin postpone the visit because it is difficult to assume that President as-Sadat will make such a proposal on his own initiative.

'AL HAMISHMAR believes that developments in the Middle East will now be dependent on the Egyptian president's firm stand and the implementation of the peace treaty. The implementation of the treaty to the letter and the beginning of deliberations on the future of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip in a constructive spirit, with Israel desisting from provocative settlement acts and words, can stalk the campaign of hostility and bring about its collapse. The peoples of Israel and Egypt and their governments can prove that the wheel cannot be turned back and that uncompromising extremism by any side will have no chance of yielding fruit.

HATZOFE says of the Baghdad resolutions that there is a gap between the resolution and its implementation, especially with the Arab countries who are at odds with each other. It is quite possible that the king of Saudi Arabia, who has to approve the resolutions, will make do with lip service and will not be quick off the mark to implement the resolutions, because Saudi Arabia is the leading provider of economic aid to Egypt. An extreme posture will further isolate Egypt in the Arab world and lead to increased Egyptian economic dependence on the United States and a further hardening in its deliberations on the autonomy plan.

HA'ARETZ says that we do not have the power to dictate to the Egyptian president how he should react to the manifestations of hostility from Arab countries or from the PLO. We can only hope that he will not yield to their threats but will implement the provisions of the peace treaty which he signed. However, we do have the power to prevent provocative moves by Gush Emunim and to establish a government policy which will not harm the chance that the autonomy plan proposed by Israel will, in the long run, be put into practice.

HAMODI'A writes that the era of peace begun by Egypt has not found a path to the hearts of Israel's Arab citizens. These prefer to identify with their brothers, to Palestinian nationalism in Judaea and Samaria, from whom they expect greater support for their demands. They view the PLO's struggle as the opening to the solution of their problems. Their aspiration to be liberated from Zionist rule is fed by the PLO. Therefore, it is natural that on Land Day they manifest these aspirations after a silence of 20 years.

MA'ARIV ANALYZES WEST BANK REACTION TO TREATY

TA011113 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Apr 79 p 19 TA

[Yosef Tzuri'el article: "The Inclination in the West Bank Is To Derive Benefits From Autonomy Without Accepting It"]

[Text] The implementation of the autonomy plan in Judaea and Samaria has not yet begun, but those Arab notables who object to it and condemn As-Sadat for having accepted it are the same ones who also want to use some of its principles to attack both Israel and Egypt.

The day after the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt was signed, four Arab mayors convened to discuss issues pertaining to the relations between the military government and themselves. The following question was raised: Perhaps there are some elements in the autonomy plan which might be beneficial, without the acceptance of the plan by Judaea and Samaria Arabs and without them having to cooperate with Israel in implementing it?

The one who raised the question did not intend to determine the positions of his colleagues. He simply wanted to include them in his contemplations on the autonomy plan. It immediately became clear to the four that this plan involves great advantages to the Judaea and Samaria Arabs, if they are wise enough to use it properly and if their representatives coordinate their actions.

From everything that has been publicized so far concerning autonomy, the mayors understand that liberalism is their backbone. Their assumption is that whether the plan is implemented or rejected, whether Israel tries to force it on the inhabitants or if "cooperators" are found among the local Arabs, something will change in the relations between the military government and the local Judaea and Samaria leadership. The main improvement might be particularly expressed in everything that has to do with the freedom of speech and of movement.

If the mayors and notables in Judaea and Samaria attain only these two elements, they will have achieved a lot as far as they are concerned. In order to illustrate this, one of them said: "Most probably, political or public activity in the West Bank and East Jerusalem will be permitted. We, of course, will take advantage of that opportunity and convene any time we want and anywhere we choose. We shall invite correspondents and Jewish and Arab public figures. We will discuss the problems bothering us. We will voice our opinion against the Israeli-Egyptian agreement. We will reject the autonomy plan and condemn anyone who cooperates."

"Such meetings," another participant added, "will first of all confuse Egypt. It will have to fight for our freedom of speech in the West Bank, even though we will speak against it. Neither will it be able to ignore the fact that it demanded the freedom of rights and of convening during the period of the implementation of autonomy for us and on our behalf. The Israeli authorities will have to decide for us what freedom of speech is and what the limits of freedom of movement are and whether or not they will permit us to talk against the Jewish settlement activity and against the continued presence of the Israeli Army on our land." In the course of the last 12 years, the mayors and notables have accumulated political power, so that they could allow themselves to speak openly against the military government, against the Jewish settlement activity in Judaea and Samaria and against detentions and martial law.

Last week, some of these personalities found themselves in an awkward situation. On the one hand, their political views are well known and the military government is familiar with them. On the other hand, suddenly they began to fear that something bad might happen to them precisely on the eve of the implementation of the autonomy plan. Therefore, they want, at this stage, to maintain a low profile with everything concerning their intentions for the near future. Thus, a situation has been created where, parallel to the total rejection of the autonomy plan, many of the Arab personalities still entertain the hope that ultimately autonomy might bring about a significant change in everyday life. Hence the caution and the suspension of decisions in silent expectations of the future.

They are waiting for two developments: the first, in the field of the Jewish settlement in Judaea and Samaria, and the second, in the security field.

If, until a few months ago, the mayors and notables were worried about the large number of Jewish footholds in the area, since the signing of the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt they have somewhat calmed down. The impression has been created that Israel is in a state of panic with respect to the settlement activity and that it wants to manage to do a lot before it is too late, whereas they are nourished on the hope that the Jewish settlers would not be able to sustain themselves in the area, either because of the daily confrontation with the hostile Arab population or due to the fact that they would have to rely on Israeli armed forces.

As one of the mayors said: "As far as we are concerned, the main advantage of the autonomy plan is that it will cause a social and political fermentation in the area. It will violate the quiet that has prevailed all these years. It will shake the foundations of the Israeli military government. Something will happen. And what is most important, as well as most ironic, is that Egypt, which we abhor for having signed a separate agreement with Israel, will be the one to speak on our behalf, representing our interests and fighting for us."

This situation, which may take place within a few months in Judaea and Samaria, just as it arouses hopes in the local Arabs, it very much worries the Jewish settlers in the area. They regard autonomy as an element which will undermine the Jewish settlement activity, will result in the settlements being deserted, will plant fear among the Jews who will live and work close to a lively Arab population.

In choosing between the autonomy plan together with increased Jewish settlement activity or slowing down the speed of settlement activity and rejecting the autonomy plan, "Gush Emunim" prefers the second alternative. Their explanation falls more or less in line with what is acceptable to Arab notables. They, too, think that the presently limited Jewish settlement activity is, as far as they are concerned, more dangerous than the settlement activity which will be carried out in the course of the implementation of autonomy. [as published]

There is awareness and sensitivity both in the Judaea and Samaria Military Command as well as among other security circles on the difficulties to be expected from the implementation of autonomy, and even from the very readiness shown by Israel to implement it. Someone has called the difficulties "opening up dams." Another person claims that the military government will find itself in "an era of losing control over everything that is taking place in the area under its supervision."

The military government has accumulated great experience in all the fields of life in Judaea and Samaria over the past 12 years and it is basing its actions on this experience. The military government has an assortment of answers to all problems. It can also assess what will be the result if it acts this way rather than the other way.

The autonomy plan changes basic order in Judaea and Samaria, and that is its purpose. But the local Arabs want to make precise use of the weak links in it, whereas the Israeli authorities are expecting good will and cooperation from them.

At this stage, the military government is keeping quiet and continues to function as before. The "Gush Emunim" leaders are hoping, day after day, that the autonomy plan will wither even before it is implemented, whereas the mayors and Arab notables think that while there will not be autonomy, neither will the routine continue.

REPORTAGE ON REFERENDUM ON ISLAMIC REPUBLIC

Ministry Statement on Balloting

LD301544 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1415 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The referendum headquarters of the Interior Ministry has announced that today, at the end of polling at 1800, counting and reading of ballot papers will begin in accordance with instructions issued by the Islamic revolution's referendum office. Minutes of the meeting on ballots and polling will be prepared in three copies and will be placed in special ballot boxes, together with all other papers and documents. After being sealed, the ballot boxes and one copy of the minutes of the meeting will be delivered to the guards of the ballot boxes--the Revolutionary Guards.

It will be the duty of the guards, accompanied by the chairman and vice chairman of the supervisory board for the referendum, to deliver the ballot boxes and a copy of the minutes of the meeting to the supervisory board for the referendum in the respective country or city. Tomorrow's referendum will be conducted as follows: Early in the morning, the ballot boxes and necessary documents will be received by each district's supervisory board for the referendum. Polling will take place in the same way as today until 1800. Then, at 1800, counting and reading of ballot papers will begin, and a copy of the minutes of the meeting on the close of business will be prepared.

Additional Ballot Supplies

LD301756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The first day of the referendum has come to an end, but a number of our compatriots were not able to participate. Therefore, they are waiting for tomorrow, the second day of the referendum, to go to the polling places. The joy and enthusiasm of the people in small and large cities on this first day was so great that in some of the polling places the referendum forms were completed faster than expected. The information headquarters for the Interior Ministry which was set up at the radio-television center reports that in order to overcome a shortage of ballot forms throughout the country, additional forms have been sent by plane so that tomorrow there should not be any shortage. The first flight of air force aircraft went to Hamadan, Sanandaj, Kermanshah, Khorramabad, Ahvaz, Bushehr and Esfahan. Similar flights will also be dispatched to Ilam and Chahar-Mahale Bakhtiari. The second flight went to the cities of Rasht, Tabriz, Rezai'iyeh and Mashad. The third flight will be going to Yazd, Kerman, Zahedan, Bandar Abbas, Shiraz and the Boyer Ahmed region. In addition, several helicopters have also departed for Qom, Arak, Zanjan, Ardabil, Khalkhal and Meshkin-Shahr. Thus, tomorrow there will not be any problem in these cities as far as a shortage of ballot forms.

Khomeyni Statement After Voting

LD302146 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] We wish to draw your attention to a message from Imam Khomeyni made after he took part in the referendum today:

[Khomeyni--begin recording] In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful: Today I went to the place where the martyrs of Qom gave their lives for Islam and the Islamic republic, and in order to make them happy and to give courage to the Islamic nation I cast my vote for the Islamic republic. I hope that the whole Islamic nation, the whole Iranian nation, may be successful and that our nation may vote for the Islamic republic. The Islamic republic will bring us the gift of a free destiny and happiness and independence. The enemies of Islam wish to cause disruptions in this matter, and our people should show steadfastness and cast their votes for the Islamic republic.

Of course, after this stage we have other stages, and that is the establishment of a constituent assembly to vote for a new constitution. After that we have the elections so that people can send their representatives to the majlis. These are the elementary stages which includes the establishment of Islamic teachings among all sections of the country. That is one of our wishes, and I hope with the support and unity of the whole nation that we shall achieve this wish.

I ask the whole nation, which voted today and which, God willing, will also vote tomorrow, to vote for the Islamic republic because their happiness lies in this. People should not engage in any other activity except in casting their ballots, and they should be vigilant so that no treachery is committed regarding their votes.

If tomorrow it happens again that not everyone is able to vote due to the fact that the places which have been set up for voting are very busy and crowded, the government should extend the voting for another day so that everyone may cast their vote.

The whole nation should drop their ballots in the boxes. They are free to vote for whatever they like, and if their vote is no, they are free to write on their ballots whatever they like. They should write whichever form of government they wish to choose. But I recommend that in order to obey the orders of God and for the sake of Islam, you should try and vote for the Islamic republic. May God bestow happiness upon all of you and endow our nation with independence, freedom and comfort. [end recording]

Balloting in Kordestan

LD301722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] This morning Ahmad Moftizadeh, the national and religious leader of the Kurdish people, arrived at the polling station and cast his vote in favor of an Islamic republic. Moftizadeh said: This is the first time I have voted at a polling station.

Following an enthusiastic demonstration last night by the inhabitants of Sanandaj, which was staged on the roads leading to the residence of Ahmad Moftizadeh, the demonstrators called to him to take part in the demonstration and deliver a speech. The demonstration was held in darkness or under street lights, with people feeling quite calm and confident about their participation in the referendum.

The referendum got under way in Sanandaj at 0800 this morning. A total of 48 polling stations in Sanandaj proper and 30 stations in the suburban villages of Sanandaj are being used. More ballot cards have been requested by Sanandaj, due to a shortage. The referendum was held in a calm atmosphere.

However, in a few polling stations in the city, saboteurs tried to create trouble and stop people from casting their votes. In one of the polling stations, the saboteurs threw a handgrenade. There were no casualties. In the course of the day, four shots fired into the air were heard in Sanandaj. One automobile, driving through the city, tried to mislead the public and create chaos. In a number of villages farmers were misled, being told that if they cast their green card they would lose their land.

Reports from Saqqez, Kordestan, say that a number of counterrevolutionary saboteurs, opposing Islam, launched a series of attacks and set fire to all ballot boxes and books and circulars belonging to the Koran school in the city, thus demonstrating their hostility against the Muslim inhabitants of Saqqez. Up to this hour, we have received no reports from other towns in Kordestan indicating any disruption in voting. A report from Mahabad says that measures were taken to stop the referendum. Subsequently, a number of inhabitants went to nearby towns to cast their votes.

Disruptions in Kordestan Denied

LD302205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to the governor general of Kordestan, contrary to earlier news reports no demonstration was staged today in Baneh, Kordestan, in favor of anyone. The only demonstration was staged by some 400 people boycotting the referendum. The report that property and books belonging to the Koran school in Saqqez were burned is also denied. According to Dr Yunesi, the governor general of Kordestan, the referendum was held in Sanandaj, Bijar, Qorveh, Myvan, Baneh and Kamyaran in a calm atmosphere, without any disruptions in the voting.

Interior Ministry on Voting

LD311047 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following statement has just reached us from the Interior Ministry: In his almighty name: In view of our people's unprecedented participation in the referendum connected with determining the type of the government in Iran in the future, in view of the distribution of ballot papers on the basis of the population concentration in accordance with the 1976 census and the calculation of the population growth coefficient; in view of the fact that in this referendum not everyone goes to the ballot boxes and, therefore, the ballot papers do not tally with the number of applicants, and in view of the fact that there was sabotage by certain antinational elements in the distribution and delivery of ballot papers and their destruction prior to reaching the polling stations, all polling centers are hereby permitted to make a rapid appraisal of the shortage of their ballot papers and, with the approval of the election supervisory council and Interior Ministry officials, should locally duplicate the sheets and place them at the disposal of voters. The referendum officials in the constituencies are instructed to draw up an accurate account of the circumstances to communicate to the Interior Ministry.

Meanwhile, all constituencies are permitted to extend the time limit for the end of the referendum until 2200 today instead of 1800. as previously specified, when required locally. It is hoped that with this instruction, the necessary opportunities will have been created for the participation of all compatriots.

It is deemed necessary to inform all sisters and brothers that saboteur and subversive elements will be prosecuted in accordance with the law. Meanwhile, in view of the Imam Khomeyni's command pertaining to complete freedom in casting votes, all governorates, lieutenant governorates, referendum supervisory councils and polling stations throughout the country are hereby informed that they should exercise the utmost care so that the various votes which are cast in favor of the Islamic republic and other modes of government should each be regularly marked, as happened yesterday, and that they be communicated to the central referendum staff at the Interior Ministry. This care should be taken in view of the complete respect to be shown to the votes cast.

[Signed] Ahmad Sadr Haj Seyyed-Javadi, interior minister.

Interior Minister Reports Disturbances

LD310942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Text] On his return from Qazvin, where he had inspected certain polling centers, Mr Ahmad Sadr Haj Seyyed-Javadi, the interior minister, took part in a press conference yesterday. Asked his opinion about yesterday's referendum, the minister said: Thanks be to God, contrary to the rumors which frightened and disturbed us, polling and the referendum throughout the country, with the exception of a few places, were coupled with complete calm, and no disturbing incidents have taken place.

The interior minister said: Despite the long lines of voters in the polling areas, fortunately because the polling period was to be 2 days, and the fact that the people took the lead from one another, they did not create any problems. And on the whole, in the visits I made to polling centers, the calmness that prevailed, the meticulous manner in which the votes were cast, and the keenness of the people, were indeed rare and unprecedented.

The interior minister then referred to the few spots that were restive, and said: In Saqqez, counterrevolutionary individuals and extremists from various groups of people attacked a secondary school and set fire to the ballot box which contained 1,000 votes cast by the people. In Mahabad, too, a number of people with similar persuasions obstructed voting by the people or their presence in polling stations. Again, in another part of Kordestan, similar people spread propaganda among the peasants to the effect that should they cast the green voting sheet with the word "yes" inscribed on it in the ballot box, this would be tantamount to their lands being taken away from them and allocated to the original landlords.

In Gonbad-e Kavus, because subversive individuals and counterrevolutionary elements--who were not members of our dear Turkomans or of the non-Turkoman population there, nor members of the Revolution Guards--engaged in shooting from their trenches, the people were not able to leave their homes to cast their votes. Nevertheless, certain uncorroborated reports indicate that the people of Gonbad-e Kavus cast their votes in a few polling stations. Of course, when I say uncorroborated reports, it is because we do not have direct communications links with Gonbad-e Kavus, as counterrevolutionary individuals have cut all the communication wires and, therefore, reliable reports do not reach us directly.

Will all these details, it is obvious to us that all the dear Turkoman and non-Turkoman compatriots in Gonbad-e Kavus have complete faith in the Islamic republic. Apart from that number of subversive individuals, some of whom came to this city from outside Gonbad-e Kavus in order to step up subversion and disturbances, everyone believes in the Islamic revolution.

The interior minister then referred to the printing and distribution of ballot sheets and said that a sufficient number of ballot sheets have been printed and were ready to be supplied to all provinces and provincial cities. The interior minister said: We have a draft of the new constitution which will be presented to the constituent assembly later. In this constitution, all the rights of the dear compatriots will be safeguarded, and fundamentally Islamic precepts command us that all Muslims should be viewed the same.

Voting Disrupted in Gonbad-e Kavus

LD311410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 31 Mar 79 LD

[Correspondent's dispatch from Gorgan]

[Excerpts] From early yesterday, the people of the subdistricts of 'Aliabad, Ramian, (Khanlevi) and Azadshahr--formerly Shahpasand--and Gonbad-e Kavus, in order to participate actively in the referendum, left their homes and formed long lines outside polling stations waiting their turn to cast their votes in the ballot boxes. The welcome accorded by the people of these regions to the referendum was such that in the very first hours of the referendum they were faced with a shortage of ballot papers. But luckily, thanks to great efforts, the shortage was remedied, and the ballot boxes in the polling stations in each of these subdistricts and cities continue to be ready for the people.

Thirty ballot boxes were envisaged for Gonbad-e Kavus, 15 of which were devoted to the Turkoman-inhabited districts and 15 to other districts. Regrettably, however, the lack of security in the Turkoman-inhabited areas and the dangers threatening the people made it impossible to set up ballot boxes in those parts, and only 13 ballot boxes could be installed in other parts of the city. According to one responsible official, despite all the upsets and anxieties, the people enthusiastically came to the ballot boxes and cast their votes.

The inhabitants and those visitors who intended to make a pilgrimage to the tomb of the local saint, Yahya bin Yazd, in Gonbad-e Kavus, because of the lack of security in the vicinity of the mausoleum, did not dare leave their homes and shelters. They expressed their anxieties in this respect, and called for a speedy end to the unpleasant situation in the city.

I contacted some 100 Turkomans in the hamlet of Qezeljeh aq-Emam, 10 km from Gonbad-e Kavus. They expressed support for the Islamic republic and said they were annoyed at the unpleasant incidents in Gonbad-e Kavus, saying that these clashes were organized by big landlords, SAVAK elements and the remnants of the former regime and non-Muslim extremist groups who, at this sensitive juncture, have felt their interests threatened and have, therefore, brought about an anomalous state of affairs. They have misused the good will of the Muslim Turkoman people and have sown discord. The people concerned called for a speedy end to this discord.

Referendum Results in Mazandaran

D0311609 Sari Domestic Service in Persian 1448 GMT 31 Mar 79 D0

[Summary] "Praise to the pure souls of the path of righteousness and freedom. Blessed be the springtime of freedom."

"With our greetings we draw your attention to a few news items from Mazandaran Province: Again today more people from Mazandaran who were unable to participate yesterday in shaping the future through the referendum, went to the ballot boxes." Thus they will share in guiding the future of their country and in destroying the last hopes of imperialism. The faces of the people of this province reflected their overwhelming joy at having obtained the right to cast their votes.

"According to the latest information from the polling stations, yesterday (?365,311) people in Mazandaran Province participated in the referendum of whom (?364,000) gave a favorable vote and 1,311 cast a negative vote. The total population of Mazandaran Province is 2,384,226 persons."

Referendum Results in Khuzestan

D0011800 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 1 Apr 79 D0

[Summary] The exciting and fateful days of 30 and 31 March 1979 shall never be forgotten. "During these days the people of Khuzestan joined their compatriots in going to the polls for the first time in a free and fully conscious atmosphere. With peace of mind and great enthusiasm, they responded to the order of the leader of the Islamic revolution of our country, Imam Khomeyni, and participated actively in the referendum. With their votes, they directed the political fate of the country and determined the future shape of the government."

The count of the votes began immediately after the closing of the polls at 2200 last night in Khuzestan. Today the results of the vote appeared, and they indicate that the overwhelming majority of voters affirmed the establishment of the Islamic republic. According to our correspondent's interview with Engineer Mohammad Hoseyn (Ash'ari), a member of the executive committee for the referendum, the final results of the referendum in Khuzestan are as follows:

	Total Votes Cast	Yes Votes	No Votes
Ahvaz	315,702	312,430	3,272
Abadan	207,348	204,701	2,647
Khorramshahr	129,369	128,516	853
Dezful	169,573	169,077	496
Masjed Soleyman	90,839	90,171	668
Behbahan	68,742	68,505	237
Mah Shahr	54,779	54,526	253
Dasht-e Azadegan	56,793	56,777	16
Shushtar	48,824	48,797	27
Izeh	76,889	76,847	42
Ramhormoz	38,290	38,244	46

Khomeyni Proclaims Islamic Republic

LD011324 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1055 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Attention please: Here is a message by the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution on the proclamation of an Islamic republic in Iran, read by the Interior Ministry's political undersecretary:

Praise be to Almighty God [word indistinct]. I sincerely congratulate the great Iranian nation, which has throughout the imperial history [words indistinct]. God Almighty bestowed grace upon us and toppled the despotic regime with a powerful hand, which is the power of the oppressed people, and rendered our great nation the [word indistinct] forerunner of oppressed nations, and conferred upon them the rightful heritage with the establishment of an Islamic republic.

I declare the Islamic republic of Iran on this auspicious day, the day of the nation's leadership and the day of triumph and victory for the nation. I declare to the world that a referendum such as this is unprecedented in the history of Iran, which witnessed the entire nation rushing to the ballot box with enthusiasm and fervour, casting its (?affirmative vote), and burying the satanic regime in the annals of history forever. I admire this peerless solidarity which comprised all but a handful of adventure-seeking individuals who are unmindful of God and [words indistinct], and cast affirmative votes nearly unanimously for the Islamic republic, and thus proved their political and social maturity to the East and West.

I congratulate you on this day when you toppled the devilish enemy of [word indistinct] time thanks to the sacrifice of the illustrious martyred youth who left their mothers and fathers and [word indistinct] in a state of berievement, and proclaimed the government of Islamic justice with your decisive vote for the Islamic republic; a government under which all the nation's strata enjoy equality and the light of God's justice shines equally on everyone, and the mercy of the Koran and the Sunnah showers equally on everyone. I congratulate you on this government under which there is no racial discrimination or difference on the basis of color between the white, black, red and [words indistinct] and Lors and Baluchi, all of whom are equal and fraternal. Only piety, superior morality and good deeds can count as the basis of preference. I congratulate you on the day in which all the nation's strata realize their just rights. There is no difference in the implementation of justice between the male and female, religious minorities or anyone else. Satan is being drowned, and mutiny and rebellion are to follow suit. The country is rescued from the claws of the internal and foreign enemies, plunderers and professional looters.

Now, you brave people are the guardians of the Islamic republic. Now it is up to you to safeguard this divine [word indistinct] with strength and decisiveness, and not allow the remnants of the previous stinking regime who are sitting in hiding, and the supporters of the international robbers and greedy oil devourers to penetrate your concentrated ranks. Now you should hold your destiny in your own hands and not give any opportunity to those who are waiting for an excuse. With the power of God, which is manifested in the people, take the next steps. Send the [word indistinct] class and your leaders to the constituent assembly to approve the constitution of the Islamic republic and, in the same way that with love and joy you voted for the Islamic republic, vote for the trusted ones of the nation so that there is no room left for those who have evil designs. The [word indistinct] of 1 April, which is the first day of the government of God, is one of our greatest religious and national feasts.

Our nation should celebrate this day and keep it alive. This is the day when the parapets of a 2,500-year-old palace of an idolatrous government were torn down, and the satanic dominance was destroyed forever. The government of the lowly people, the government of God, has taken its place. Now, dear nation, you who have achieved your right with the blood of your youth, regard this right as precious and defend it. Under the banner of Islam and the flag of the Koran, establish divine justice by your support of it. I will use your service, which is service to Islam, and I expect the nation to guard Islam and the Islamic republic with all its might. I expect the governments to cleanse the country of the remnants of the idolatrous regime, whose effects are still evident in all aspects of the nation's life, without fear of either the West or the East and with independence, thoughtfulness and decision; to transform education and justice and all other ministries and departments which are built upon Western forms and are inspired from the West, to their Islamic forms; and to demonstrate to the world their social justice and their cultural, economic and political independence. I beseech the Almighty God for the greatness and independence of the country and the Islamic nation. Greetings be upon you and God's grace. Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni. 1 April 1979.

Interior Minister's Report

LD011408 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1130 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Mr Sadr Haj Seyyed-Javadi, the minister of interior, has issued a message which you will now hear:

In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate: Praise be to God. Dear compatriots, you have already heard the warm and sincere message of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni. The referendum balloting ended at 2200 yesterday, Saturday, 31 March 1979. Up until midnight last night, the results of the balloting were being received from most of the voting districts. Because of the method of control and attention implemented by the election team of the Interior Ministry, we can see that more than 98 percent of the qualified voters participated in the referendum voting. More than 97 percent of these voted for the Islamic republic by casting "yes" votes. The final counting of ballots, the final figures, will be made public after receiving the minutes of the meetings from the local jurisdictions. Consequently, effective at 2400 Saturday, by the declaration of Imam Khomeyni, the regime of the country of Iran is officially declared to be part of an Islamic republic. On behalf of myself and the Provisional Government of the Islamic revolution, and on behalf of the Ministry of Interior, I express my thanks to all dear citizens of Iran who voted with unprecedented joy and enthusiasm, and with total affinity and in vast majority, for the Islamic republic. Likewise, I thank and express my gratitude to all my dear colleagues at the Interior Ministry who, with their constant efforts and perseverance, have made this important task turn into reality. I also thank all supervisors, inspectors and referendum personnel throughout the country for their efforts and hard work in this matter. I wish success and good health for all dear compatriots. May peace be upon all of you.

Khomeyni Address to Nation

LD012304 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1842 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Address to the nation by the Ayatollah Khomeyni--live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: the Almighty God has promised, with his grace and his [word indistinct], to make the weak among the people triumph over the arrogant, and [words indistinct] to make them leaders.

The fulfillment of the Almighty God's promise is close. I hope that we will witness the triumph of those deemed weak over the arrogant, as they have done so far. So far, all that the nation has indicated has been in the direction of obeying Islam and its commands. We should make Islam known to the world, as it really is, and so that attention is drawn to it. What Muslims offer is something precious, but this should be made known.

I thank all the Iranian people for their participation in the referendum and for having cast their decisive vote, which should be regarded as nearly 100 percent in favor of an Islamic republic. The Iranian people had already given their favorable vote. We did not see any need for a referendum, but it was decided to hold a referendum in order to end certain voiced excuses and mumblings. Now, those who were making excuses have realized that the situation is not as they imagined, and that the nation is with Islam, with the spirituality of Islam. The nation wants the teachings of the blessed Koran to be implemented in Iran. Praise be to God that all sections of the Iranian people throughout the country cast their vote, with enthusiasm and eagerness, with love and dedication, in favor of an Islamic republic and nothing else. Only an Islamic republic can fulfill all the objectives of the Iranian nation. The commands of the Islamic republic override all others.

We say that those who make claims about democracy practise democracy in one form in the West, and another in the East. In the East, the people are facing a monumental dictatorship; the same applies to the West. We say to those who say they respect human rights and to human rights organizations that, over a period of 50 years--while the usurping Pahlavi rule and that of his son imposed themselves upon the nation and robbed the nation of everything it had through killings--our young people languished in jails, many of our young people's legs were sawn off in jail, many of them were still in jail until recently, many of them were suffering under torture until recently, many of them lost all they possessed to the executioners of the former shah.

All through this period, we did not see the supporters of human rights protesting. We saw the U.S. President on the side of the miserable shah, the former oppressive shah. We saw him supporting the former shah, supporting an executioner who threw all our possessions to the winds. But the advocates of human rights did not say anything to the U.S. President. However, now that the executioners of the previous regime have fallen into the hands of the nation, and now that the nation wants to revenge itself upon them, we hear loud cries from those concerned about human rights. I cannot regard them as anything other than puppets of the executioners, puppets of superpowers. They are not working for human rights. If human rights organizations were sincere in claiming to defend human rights, then I would expect them to criticize us for having held the executioners in prison and for not having killed them the very first day they were arrested, for having held them in prison--not the sort of prison that existed in the past, but a prison in which the inmates are not even insulted. They should have protested to us for having put the executioners on trial.

As a matter of fact, there is no reason why a criminal should be tried in the first place. Trying a criminal is something contrary to human rights. Human rights dictate that we should have killed the executioners right from the first day, because they were criminals and it was clear they were criminals. It is the accused whose case should be heard, whose claim should be investigated, not the criminal.

The executioners of the previous regime are criminals, not accused. They are among those who killed the people in the streets, and destroyed our treasury by their treachery. Were those killed in the streets of our various cities not humans? Did they not have rights? Why did the advocates of human rights fail to support those killed in the streets? Why is it that human rights supporters complain to us for killing the criminals? All one need do with criminals is to establish their identity, and once this has been established, they should be killed straight away. Once Nasiri's identity had been established, he should have been killed right away. Nevertheless, he was detained for a number of days and tried; his confessions were recorded, and only then was he killed.

Doesn't the human rights organization believe that a criminal should be killed in the interest of human rights? Nevertheless we have put these people in trial, and we are trying them. But we believe that there is no need to try a criminal, and that he should be killed.

I am saddened to see that we still have remnants of Westernization among us, and we are afraid lest something should be said in the Western press about us, or some criticism should be voiced against us. The Westerners are against justice and fairness; they are not in favor of human rights. They are defending the interests of the superpowers in the name of human rights. At any rate, we won in the referendum, praise be to God, and proved that all the things published in the foreign press are wrong. The Iranian nation voted 100 percent in favor of an Islamic republic, praise be to God. From now on, it is the duty of the nation to implement the content of this Islamic republic.

In the Islamic republic, everything that exists in Iran today must be changed. In the Islamic republic, universities must be changed, the dependent universities must be converted into independent universities. Our education must be changed. Our colonialist culture must be converted into an independent culture. Our judiciary must be changed. Our Western judiciary must be changed into an Islamic judiciary. Our economy must be changed. Our dependent economy must be converted into an independent economy. All the things that existed under the satanic regime and were carried out in this weak and dependent country at the behest of foreigners, must be overturned with the establishment of the Islamic republic. The people must reform themselves. Those who oppressed people weaker than themselves must cease subjecting their underlings to oppression. Upper classes should not oppress the lower classes. The poor and the needy should be given their due. All this must be implemented in the Islamic republic, and the nation is duty-bound in the Islamic republic to support governments which serve the nation.

Should there be a government doing something wrong, the nation should punch it in the mouth. If the nation feels there is a government organization trying to subject it to oppression, the nation should complain, and the courts should adjudicate. If the courts fail to do justice, the nation itself should do the job. There is no injustice in an Islamic republic. Bullying does not exist in the Islamic republic. The mighty cannot oppress the weak or exploit the weak and the poor. Islamic principles must be implemented in the country. The weak should be protected. The arrogant should be reduced to weakness and the weak should repent. I don't mean this in this sense [as heard] but all should be brothers in this country, in this world.

I tell all the sections of society that in Islam there are no privileges recognized for one group as distinct from another, Sunni or Shi'a, Arabs or Persians, Turks or non-Turks. Islam recognizes social distinction only for the just, for piety.

Only those with piety enjoy social distinction. Those with the spirit of humanity enjoy social distinction. Social distinction is not governed by wealth and material possessions. All such privileges must be eliminated, and everybody made equal. Every group's rights will be granted to them. (?All ethnic groups) are equal. Religious minorities' rights will be observed and respected. All other groups with different ideologies are all part of the same nation, adherents of the same religion. I hope that the seditionists who go to various parts of the country and incite the people to engage in fratricide will themselves come to their senses. We are all brothers, they should not do such things in these regions. We are all brothers. The Sunnis are our brothers. We should not act as superior to others. We all have equal rights. And the law that is going to be approved by the nation protects the rights of all strata [words indistinct].

I congratulate the nation on this Islamic festival, on their Islamic republic. But we must all observe the Islamic commands. Our bazaar must be an Islamic bazaar. [Words indistinct] our government, and all future governments, must be governed by Islamic principles. Our ministries must be governed by Islamic principles. Government offices must be run on the basis of Islamic principles. [Words indistinct] a satanic state should be converted into a state believing in God's commands. We are not afraid of what might be said about us in the West. [Words indistinct] we should act on the basis of justice. We shall in time make them understand what democracy means. The Western style of democracy is corrupt, and the Eastern style of democracy is equally corrupt. Only Islamic democracy is correct. Given the opportunity, we shall prove to both East and West that what we have is not the democracy they have--neither that in which big capitalists are favored nor that which supports superpowers and in which all the people are subjected to a monumental repression. There is no repression in Islam; there is freedom in Islam for all sections, for men and women, for black and white, for everybody.

The people should fear themselves, not the government. They should fear themselves doing anything wrong. The rule of justice prevents wrongdoing, punishes wrongdoing. We should fear ourselves so that we do not do what is wrong. An Islamic government does not do wrong. There is no longer any SAVAK, or any of its tortures. Nobody can bully our police, bully our nation. No government can bully the nation. In an Islamic state, the government is in the service of the nation. It should be the nation's servant; even if the prime minister acts unjustly, he should be brought to task. And if his crime is proved in court, he should be punished. There is no such thing in Islam as one law for the prime minister and another for someone else. [Words indistinct] Islam honors the humanity of a man [words indistinct].

At any rate, I call upon the whole nation to transform itself; transform the attitudes they have under the satanic regime into Islamic attitudes. In Iran today, we have many needy people, many injured people, many people who have lost all their possessions in the course of recent events. The wealthy should help them. The government should bear in mind their plight. It should build homes for them; it should provide them with a proper living; it should provide government employees with a proper living. I told a group of industrialists who had come to see me a few days ago to go and try to put things right yourselves, to get together and invest capital jointly to build houses for the workers and to provide them with welfare. I told them: If you don't do that they might, God forbid, rebel one day, and if they do, we will no longer be able to stop them. God willing, I promise the workers and other employees and the weak classes that Iran will provide you with jobs, Islam will provide you with prosperity, Islam will build your homes.

Islam is more concerned about the needy than others. I wish success for all Muslims on this festive day, the day of victory for our nation. I hope Islamic nations will unite and cut off the hands of satans from their countries.

Shari'at-Madari Address to Nation

LD021048 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1905 GMT on 1 April carries a 20-minute live address to the nation by Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari. Shari'at-Madari begins by congratulating the people on the establishment of an Islamic republic, and says that the nation should celebrate the day when the Islamic republic is announced. He then says it is more difficult to maintain a system than to establish it. He emphasizes the need for law and order, and says:

"Now our country needs to strengthen its army. We should organize a national army and strengthen it. There are places where the army is not in existence. There are barracks which are now empty or which do not have sufficient numbers of soldiers. Therefore, in our view the formation, organization and relocation of the army to necessary places must be addressed by the government as soon as possible, because it is very important for the general security of the country and the prevention of chaos and disorder. So far, of course, the government has had no time and has not been able to do this, but it should attach great importance to this matter and strengthen first the army, and then the police force and the gendarmerie.

"In the past, people had a different opinion of the army, the police and the gendarmerie. People did not regard them as their own. But now they belong to the nation, they belong to Islam, and the police force should be established in the cities, and the gendarmerie in the countryside and villages. The army should be fortified, and our boundaries should be carefully guarded.

"We have received some news, some complaints, and some people ask that if 200 or so soldiers could be sent to a certain area [words indistinct]. The corrupt, dictatorial and idolatrous regime has been destroyed, and now we should try to replace it with a proper Islamic order. The first necessity is for an army which can safeguard security and order. So, in every respect, the army should be strengthened and reorganized. In our view this is as important, in fact more important, than bread and water, so that people can sleep peacefully in their homes, so they feel secure and free, so chaos and disorder can end. The government should pay a great deal of attention to this matter.

"On the other hand, it is the duty of the nation to support the Islamic government as much as possible. The people should not cause trouble for the government and make its task more difficult. In Iran, there are many ethnic groups, there are Arabs and Persians, Kurds and other groups. But in Islam, there is no difference between different races. Black and white are the same in Islam. Those who speak Arabic or Turkish or Persian have no preference in Islam. All Muslims are equal. There should be no differences among the Muslim people. These differences are due to colonialism, and are only to the advantage of those who do not want to see the Muslims, Islam, or Iran find strength and independence. If the different groups have different requests, different aspirations, they should allow the government to find some strength so that later it can properly see to their problems.'

Shari'at-Madari reiterates that the people should support the government and give it time. He adds: "Another problem which the nation should bear in mind is that in the present very weak economic condition of Iran, everyone should cooperate. They should start to produce. They should attach great importance to agriculture and animal husbandry. We have heard that in some farms some people are making excuses, tempting the people and causing conflicts. One destroys the farm of another person, the other person retaliates by destroying the products of the first person--some even cut down trees. All these actions are contrary to Islam and contrary to the revolution, they verge on blasphemy."

Shari'at-Madari then encourages the people to work in the farms and factories, and calls upon the traders to refrain from big profits. He adds: It is said that due to the recent strikes, some of the raw material needed by some factories may be exhausted in a month or even in a few days. If they are exhausted and are not resupplied, the work of the factories will stop, the number of unemployed will increase and production will be reduced. Therefore, we must try to stockpile the means of production for a month or two from now on."

In conclusion, Shari'at-Madari calls on the people to feel a sense of responsibility and assist the government, so that it may become a very good model for other Islamic countries and other countries of the world.

KHOMEYNI SENDS ENVOY TO SISTAN, BALUCHESTAN

LD301410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by His Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: To His Excellency Hojjat Al-Islam Seyyed Ali Agha Khameni, may his helpful services continue: For the past 50 years the bloodshedding Pahlavi regime oppressed and wronged the brothers and sisters in the Sistan and Baluchestan area. Therefore, your excellency should go to that area and investigate the demands of the esteemed population there, and report to myself and the powers that be about the expectations of the valiant people of those areas. May God grant you and the brave people of those areas success. Explain to them the Iranian Islamic revolution, which has responded positively to their demands, and encourage them to participate in the referendum. Peace be upon you. [Signed]

DELEGATION DISPATCHED TO GONBAD-E KAVUS

LD301440 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the Interior Ministry. The statement reads: A delegation consisting of Dr 'Ali Rasuli and Messrs Mansur Gorgani and Khadem has been dispatched by the Interior Ministry to Gonbad-E Kavus. The Interior Ministry requests all the involved parties to refrain from all activities which might result in disturbances and riots, and to cooperate fully with this group which is acting with full powers. In the meantime, all the groups delegated to embark on solving the problems are requested to stop their talks and to await the conclusions reached by the latest delegation.

Sporadic Shooting in Gonbad-e Kavus

LD301732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Sporadic shooting occurred today in certain parts of Gonbad-e Kavus, resulting in some problems for the people participating in the referendum.

SPOKESMAN ENTEZAM COMMENTS ON UNREST, 'SUPERPOWER' PRESENCE

LD011330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Today Mr Amir Entezam, the government spokesman, during his press conference with reporters, stated:

According to information and reports received by the government, it seems that there are plots for an uprising in Khuzestan. Steps have been taken to prevent bloodshed in this region. Abbas Amir Entezam, the government spokesman, said: According to reports, it looks as if, following the events in Gonbad-e Kavus, it is now Khuzestan's turn. It appears that counterrevolutionary elements have once again been infiltrating among the decent and honorable people, and are involved in certain plots. We expect to uncover further plots as well. The efforts of the counterrevolutionaries will be fruitless.

Emphasizing the fact that whatever rights are envisaged for one part of the country will be similarly implemented throughout the country, Entezam states: For such an obvious matter as the use of local languages, there is no need for marching or demonstrations. Abbas Amir Entezam, the government spokesman, then added that the rights of every person have been taken into consideration in the constitution, and that based on what he knows about the contents of the constitution, the rights guaranteed each individual will be even more than what the people expect.

Referring to the situation in Gonbad, the spokesman said: The city is under the control of national forces, and the army has been reinforced in the region, but it has not yet intervened. A delegation was sent to Gonbad yesterday on behalf of the government, with the hope that the problem can be solved through negotiations. Amir Entezam noted that: Our Turkoman compatriots have made certain demands that the government is looking into with utmost sympathy and interest. But a number of counterrevolutionary elements are taking advantage of these rightful demands and are creating some unpleasantness. These counterrevolutionaries think that the government and the army are weak. On the contrary, the government will strongly resist any and all counterrevolutionary acts. Then the government spokesman added: With all the steps that have been taken, I hope that negotiations will soon begin between the dispatched delegation and the Turkoman representatives.

Abbas Amir Entezam added: A draft of the constitution, in which the rights of all the people of the country are taken into consideration, will be made public next week and will be made available to the public for their views.

With regard to the situation in Sistan and Baluchestan, he said: Fortunately, the counterrevolutionary elements have not scored any successes there, and the Baluchi brothers have accepted the government's promises.

In response to a question from a reporter regarding the use of the Revolutionary Guards in the armed forces, the government spokesman said: The Revolutionary Guards can be hired by the armed forces if they so desire. Thus, they can help the brothers in the armed forces in preserving and protecting the fruits of the revolution. With respect to the chain of command in the army, Amir Entezam said: The command of the army in any part of the country is not an individual command, and all units are under the direction of the command councils. There is no individual supervision by any one person.

Regarding the protection and safety of people in the cities, the spokesman said: In the first place, the police will be responsible for maintaining order in the cities, and in case of need, the Revolutionary Guards will assist them. With respect to changing the uniforms of the armed forces, the spokesman said: The uniforms of the gendarmeries, police and the army will be changed, and these forces will have a simpler type of uniform.

In response to a question regarding the presence of the U.S. and Soviet fleets in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf, the spokesman said: "One of the reasons for the success of our nation was the recognition of the sensitivity of the region. If you remember, the former shah claimed that if he should be stripped of his pharaonic powers, Iran would disintegrate. Our analysis for years past has been that the special strategic position of Iran does not permit such a disintegration. The spokesman added: Neither the north nor the south has been able to interfere in our internal affairs. And the presence of the superpowers fleets will have no effect on our territorial integrity. The superpowers will not be able to interfere in our internal affairs.

The government spokesman then went on to say: The government will give priority to agriculture, key industries and the infrastructure. The objective is to achieve self-sufficiency in terms of foodstuffs, and the production of raw materials needed by our industries.

With regard to Iran's foreign policy, Mr Entezam said: Our foreign policy is aimed at having excellent relations, particularly with nonalined countries. We will also have cordial relations with the United States, the Soviet Union and China, so long as they treat us as an independent country.

Entezam announced that the country's oil exports will probably increase to between 3 and 4 million barrels a day in the future. He said: Iran is currently producing about 2.5 million barrels of oil a day, of which 700,000 barrels are consumed domestically.

PRIME MINISTER: ARMY WILL RESTORE PEACE IN GONBAD-E KAVUS

LD011450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1300 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Announcement by the prime minister--read by announcer]

[Text] As the esteemed citizens of Gonbad-e Kavus as well as other dear compatriots are aware, for more than a week, unfortunately, the city of Gonbad-e Kavus has been subjected to disorder and troubles by a number of armed trouble-making individuals, most of whom have come to Gonbad-e Kavus from outside. These elements have disarmed the gendarmerie barracks, arrested the chief of police and have been engaged in killing and trespassing, and usurping homes and properties. They have been shooting at ambulances carrying medicines and physicians, and they have also prevented the referendum process from taking place.

Since the beginning of these events, certain delegations were dispatched to the area, either independently or as official representatives of the Interior Ministry, so that through negotiation and by studying the people's demands and [words indistinct] they could succeed in reaching a peaceful solution to the problems. Orders for a cease-fire were issued several times, all of which were violated. Military forces were dispatched to the area 3 days ago for the purpose of protecting the gendarmerie, the police and the people, as well as to protect the city's main points. But these forces did not enter the city, or engage in any action other than demonstrations. Thus, peace and security have not prevailed in the city.

For this reason, the military forces have been so ordered that if the shooting, trouble-making and other offenses have not stopped by 1500 on 2 April, and if the city has not returned to its normal and calm state, then in order to restore a state of security and peace, to protect the lives and properties of innocent people, to reinstate the city's law enforcement forces and to disarm and arrest the aggressive troublemakers, the necessary and decisive actions will be taken.

[Signed] Sunday, 1 April 1979. The prime minister.

ARREST OF CITIZENS, HOUSE SEARCHES CURTAILED

LD011700 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1415 GMT 1 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Here is a circular to the prosecution offices, committees and guardians of the revolution throughout the country:

Following the previous circular concerning the arrest of the accused and search of houses, we wish to announce that in order to speed up the arrest of the guilty individuals from the previous regime and the opponents of the revolution, representatives of the revolution's prosecutor general have been appointed to the central office of the guardians of the revolution, as well as to the 14 revolutionary committees of Tehran. From now on, all committees and guardians of the revolution can search houses and arrest people with the approval and the presence of those representatives, and prepare the minutes of the meetings.

Nevertheless, any member of society who comes across a confirmed criminal or witnesses a crime has the right to arrest the guilty person, but he must deliver them as soon as possible to the revolutionary courts, and keep in mind that the arrest of individuals in their homes and the search of houses should take place only with the permission of the revolutionary prosecutor general of each city. It is obvious that if the revolutionary prosecutor general of a city has not yet been appointed, this work will be done by the prosecutor general of each city. From now on, if, contrary to the contents of this circular, any person indulges in the search of houses or the arrest of individuals, he will be prosecuted.

PRC EMBASSY DENOUNCES CLAIMS OF ANTI-IRAN ACTIVITY

LD301228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The PRC Embassy in Iran sent a statement today to the office of the voice and profile of the Iranian Islamic revolution. The statement of the PRC Embassy to Iran referred to the report carried by the Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-'ARABI about long-standing cooperation among the special services of Israel, China and SAVAK, and the exchange of information by them against the Iranian Islamic revolution, as a tissue of lies and an ill-intentioned insult.